The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 34

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

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MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

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48-inch all wool Cheviott Mixtures **35c yd.**—unusual width and value.

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Superb stripe, plaid and plain taffetas, and beautiful evening silks, 75c, $1.00 yd

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PERHAPS you did not know that One of the great and famous departments of this store is that of Furs. We have special and exclusive designs in Capes, Collarettes and Jackets in the richest quality of Sable, Ermine and Alaska Seal, and many other rich and wearable furs. You can get furs here that will cost you a very handsome sum; or, you can get a tasty and very neat little Scarf that will only cost you $4.00. And we have some even cheaper.

Of course there is no way of sending you samples of furs, but we can tell you a great deal about them if you would put yourself in correspondence with our Mail Order Department. We just give you a hint here of some Fur Neckwear that may interest you.

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PITTSBURG, PA.

CHARGE PROVED FALSE

Alger's Son Had No Land Near Fernandina.

CHIEF SURGEON MAUS EXAMINED.

Told the War Investigators He Had Never Seen Such Disregard For Expense For Caring For Sick at Jacksonville—Others Examined.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—The war investigating commission held three sessions, dealing during two sessions with the general staff officers of the Seventh army corps and at the third hearing the testimony of officers and men of the Second South Carolina regiment.

The sub-committee, consisting of General Wilson and Captain Howell appointed to investigate the selection of Fernandina as a camp, returned and reported their approval of the selection. They made special inquiry into the report that the camp had been located there for the purpose of enhancing the value of land owned by a son of Secretary Alger, going through the county records as part of their work. They failed to find his name in any of these documents and their investigation convinced them that he had never owned any real estate in that vicinity or had been in any way interested in any.

Chief Surgeon Maus, before the main body, said there was little sickness until July. At first he had trouble in getting requisitions filled at Tampa, but they were promptly filled when made to Washington. He had never seen such utter disregard of expense in caring for sick soldiers. He also said the Red Cross society had given so much that it was unnecessary to ask the government for supplies. He thought typhoid had been introduced to the camp by Mississippi and Virginia troops. Shallow wells and surface drainage had done much to increase the scourge. He also thought the flies had done much to disseminate fever. From the beginning very strict attention had been given to the sinks. Despite the strict sanitation, the fever broke out. Dr. Maus said he had found it difficult to prevail upon surgeons in the volunteer service to learn the administrative duties of their positions. In the early part of the war they neglected sanitation.

Dr. Maus said that in the history of the camp there had been 284 deaths out of 31,000 men and that about 80 per cent of the deaths had been from fever. He thought the fever was now decreasing. He mentioned one instance in which serious sickness had followed the use of tainted meat and said he had heard of a few other instances in which poor meat had been issued. Dr. Conner quoted a report from Colonel Guild, inspector general, saying that but for the action of the Red Cross society the sick would have been without essential supplies for two months. "That statement," said Dr. Maus, "is utterly false. The government would have supplied them if the Red Cross had not."

Dr. Maus was questioned in regard to the camp at Miami. He said he had investigated it and found it to be unsuitable on account of the water, which analysis had shown to be impure. He also thought Tampa unsuited to a large army camp.

Colonel Oliver E. Wood, chief commissary at Camp Cuba Libre, under General Lee, was before the commission. He had occupied this position since May 21 and he had been able during all this time to fully and completely meet all requisions made upon him for supplies and there had never been any lack of them. As a rule also, the quality was excellent.

Captain Chauncey V. Baker, chief quartermaster, had been in Jacksonville from the beginning of the camp on May 21, but at that time was quartermaster for the Second corps. He said that when he arrived the command was short of all kinds of stores and that he had been unable in the beginning to get all requisitions for supplies, but he thought it was due to supplying such an army in so short a time.

Explaining General Lawton's selection of the worst camp here, he said it was due to the fact that the railroad company could offer facilities, and to the additional fact that water could be secured conveniently. The site was low, and the men were moved when the rainy season began. General Lawton had expected the troops to be ordered almost immediately to Cuba.

Colonel Guild, inspector general, said he had found the officers of the volunteer forces willing to accept suggestions. He had also made frequent inspections of the hospitals. In the beginning there was a lack of government supplies for these institutions. But the deficiency had been supplied by the Red Cross. The witness testified to the devotion of the medical department.

Colonel Guild said that he had never found a case of deprivation due to the failure of the government to furnish proper supplies. He was also unable to recall any case in which there had been any suffering in a hospital on account of neglect and was satisfied all that was practicable had been done for the sick.

Asked if he was still of the opinion that there would have been a shortage of supplies for the sick but for the great activity of the Red Cross, Colonel Guild said he had changed his opinion somewhat, as he had since learned that steps might have been taken to secure government supplies, but he was still of the opinion that there would have been delay.

BANK FAILED.

German National of Pittsburg Failed to Open Its Doors This Morning.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—The German National bank, Sixth avenue and Wood street, failed to open its doors this morning. No cause is assigned, but the reason is conceded to be the assignment of the Allegheny tanning firm of A. Groetzinger & Sons.

A NATIONAL PRAYER.

Episcopalians Invoke Divine Guidance For Our Growing Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—This government's assumption of sovereignty over Porto Rico was the subject of an eloquent prayer at the religious services of the Protestant Episcopal convention, the bishops and deputies having directed that suitable reference be made to this national event. The prayer was prepared by Bishop Satterlee of Washington.

The prayer was as follows:

God whose providence orderest all things in heaven and earth, and whose will controlleth the issues and events of the life of nations, we acknowledge thy goodness, which has guided and blessed the counsels and arms of our nation to the relief of an oppressed people and to the victories of peace. Guard us from all sins of self-seeking and vainglory.

Fill us with the spirit of wisdom and thy holy fear. Humble us under the burden of the new duties with which our government is charged. Strengthen the hands and sanctify the hearts of those upon whom must come the solemn decisions of this hour and in the new countries and among the nations to which on this day and from this day our rule is to extend.

Grant us grace to establish upon the best and surest foundation the sovereignty of good government, true liberty, justice and love, that seeking in all things to do thy will we may be the instrument of thy glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Bishop Doane, presiding officer of the house of bishops, and Rev. Morgan Dix, presiding officer of the house of deputies, joined in directing the services, and all the bishops and deputies united in the national prayer.

At the afternoon session in the house of deputies article IX led to considerable debate. It provides the means of trying bishops and presbyteries for various offenses. After lengthy debate the provision for trying bishops by "bishops only" was upheld—104 to 128. Article IX was finally recommitted to the committee for revision.

The house of bishops at its afternoon session passed a new canon providing that when a new rector is to be elected the bishop shall be notified, and no election shall take place until 30 days thereafter.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

That of Pennsylvania Meets In Annual Session at Parkersburg, W. Va., This Week.

WHEELING, Oct. 19.—The Pennsylvania synod of the Presbyterian church meets in annual session this week at Parkersburg, this state, and it is the first meeting held out of Pennsylvania. One of the most important matters to be considered is the proposition to make separate synods of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The synodical home missions committee met and mapped out plans for the work during the ensuing year. The work is principally in interior West Virginia. About $4,000 per year is expended on this work.

The synod's first meeting will be held tomorrow. Several hundred lay and ministerial delegates will be in attendance.

THE LUTHER LEAGUE.

The National Organization Assembled In New York—Presidents of Different States Reported.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The biennial convention of the Luther League of America was called to order at the church of the Holy Trinity in this city.

One of the most interesting points of the program of the convention will be the proposal of Bishop Von Schoofe of Sweden to form an International Lutheran League. It is proposed to hold this international convention in Germany in 1900.

The presidents of the different state leagues presented their reports for the past year. M. C. Olsen, general secretary, presented a report of the status of the league in the United States and Canada. W. G. Stover spoke for Pennsylvania.

Rev. E. J. Wolf of Gettysburg, Rev. P. H. Jacobs of Philadelphia and Rev. E. J. Lund of Minneapolis made brief addresses on education.

Free Methodist Conference.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The delegates to the Free Methodist conference, which is in session in this city, elected B. R. Roberts of Shesbrough seminary, New York, to represent the conference at the great assembly at London in 1901.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Two Sessions Held and an Organization Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The government industrial commission held two sessions at the capitol and decided to adjourn over until Nov. 15, when active work will begin. The commission organized by the election of Senator Kyle as chairman, ex-Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania as vice chairman and Representative Gardner, chairman of the house committee on labor, as second vice chairman. There was a strong fight made on the secretaryship and an election to that office was deferred until November.

It was decided to establish headquarters at the Bliss building, in this city, facing the capitol.

State Dairy Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The second annual convention of the Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners opened in the supreme court chamber. The address of welcome was delivered by Levi Wells, Pennsylvania food and dairy commissioner. Following the opening remarks, came the regular order of business, including the appointment of a committee on credentials, and reports from other committees, etc.

Prizefighter May Die.

OMAHA, Oct. 19.—At South Omaha, in a pugilistic bout, Billy Walker was knocked out by Andy Dupont of Kansas City. Walker did not regain consciousness, and it is thought he will die.

STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Injunction Granted by Judge Hammond at Cleveland.

AGAINST THE WIREMILL WORKERS

They Are Restrained From Interfering With Other Employes the Company May Hire to Take Their Places—The Injunction a Broad One.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—Judge Hammond of the United States circuit court has granted the application of the American Steel and Wire company for an injunction against the striking wire drawers. The injunction is a blanket one and applies to all the defendants named in the petition and to any others who may hereafter interfere with the employes of the company.

Judge Hammond said that the right of labor is not a right of property, but of liberty, which every man enjoys in this country as his birthright, that the liberty of which we boast extends to personal activities in and about one's daily business, be he laborer or capitalist; that the right which the court enforces by injunctions is the same right that lies at the foundation of the strikers' own freedom when they refuse to work on any terms but their own, and it is a right which no person, because he is a striker, can deny to the so-called "scab," who is entitled to pass freely through the streets and highways to his work. In this country this freedom to contract in business is a constitutional freedom, which not even state legislatures can impair, and certainly not strike organizations, for they surely cannot lawfully do what the legislature may not.

To the suggestion that few acts of violence have been shown, the judge said that the most potential force of violence may exist without lifting a finger against any man or uttering a word or threat against him, and that the plan of campaign adopted here was a most substantial exhibition of force by keeping always near the mills large bodies of men, massed and controlled by the leaders so as to be used for obstruction if necessary. A skilled wire-drawer, but a timid man, would be deterred by the mere knowledge of the fact that going to the mill when he desired to go and had agreed to go, or was already at work, or fear to return to it through the streets where the men had congregated, or, having started, would turn back when fearing the trouble that might come of the attempt. Such a force is violence within the prohibition of the law, and its exhibition should be enjoined as violating the property rights of the plaintiffs in the streets and their liberty of contract.

To the claim made that the mills were now employing foreigners, the court tersely said there was no distinction in this country in the legal rights of classes, based on race or nationality, and that all stand upon an equal footing in this respect. Foreigners are no longer treated as outlaws or barbarians by any civilized nation, and that if racial distinction were to be considered in the case at bar, there would be a very beggarly show of Americans or Anglo-Saxons, and both strikers and non-strikers are rather a conglomerate of numerous races.

The strikers attorneys gave notice that they would enter a motion to take the case to the United States circuit court of appeals.

YELLOW FEVER SUSPECT.

A Teacher Who Had Been South Thought to Have It Near Warren.

WARREN, Oct. 19.—A well-developed case of yellow fever is what Dr. H. A. Fiester of Newton Falls pronounced the ailment of Miss Blanche Beck, the mission teacher, who recently came home from Edwards, Miss., on account of the yellow fever outbreak near there. Miss Beck is turning yellow in color, and has all other symptoms of the disease.

This is concurred in by Dr. C. A. Archer of Warren, but Dr. O. A. Palmer, who saw the young lady before she began to change color, is undecided, and does not think it probable that she has yellow fever.

Miss Beck lives about five miles from Newton Falls, in this county. The house has been quarantined and bears a card marked "yellow fever." Secretary Probst of the state board of health left Columbus today to investigate the case.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19.—Secretary Probst of the state board of health went to Portage county to investigate a case of yellow fever. The victim is Miss Blanche Beck, a schoolteacher, who recently fled from the fever district of Mississippi, coming to Ohio from Tennessee.

West Virginians Under Guard.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 19.—The three Second West Virginia privates who were "spread-eagled" because they refused to work on Sunday are still in the regimental guardhouse under a heavy guard. Lieutenant Colonel Moore says they are old offenders, and if they do not obey their superiors he will repeat the punishment. Lieutenant Colonel Moore says it is necessary to resort to corporal punishment among the rough element in the regiment to maintain discipline. Charges of conduct unbecoming a soldier will probably be preferred against the men, and they will be courtmartialed.

Fourth Immunes Reached Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 19.—The transport Roumania has reached Manzanillo with the Fourth immune regiment. Fifty-seven guns, mostly of an obsolete type, will go north by the transport Chester. Two handsome rapidfire guns, formerly belonging to the Spanish torpedoboat destroyer Terror, have been received.

CUBAN DEBT SETTLED.

Spain Can No Longer Doubt Our Attitude—Porter Banquetted the Commissioners.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Spain can no longer have any doubt regarding the ultimate attitude of the United States toward the so-called Cuban debt. The American commissioners have declined to assume it or any part of it by express treaty or by contract.

They also declined to accept a cession of sovereignty to the United States, for in that case Spain would claim such a cession by its own force would impose the obligations for that debt.

General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, gave a banquet at the American embassy to the United States and Spanish peace commissioners.

SIXTEENTH ENROUTE.

Boys of the Pennsylvania Regiment Started For Their Homes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—After a day spent in sight seeing and incidentally interspersed with occasional "turns" at unloading ship, the brawny boys of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, who arrived here from Ponce, Porto Rico, on the United States transport Minnewaska, started in excellent spirits for their several home towns, three companies going over the Pennsylvania road and nine companies over the Erie.

SICK PENNSYLVANIANS.

Six of the Sixteenth Regiment Taken to Hospitals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Eight sick soldiers belonging to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, who were taken off the transport Minnewaska, were taken to St. Francis hospital, Jersey City. They are Sergeant Edward Sherrer, Company K; Corporal G. W. Hall, Company G; Privates Lewis P. Burklast, Company M; J. M. Housebell, Company K; Robert Tompkins, Company H; C. W. Cavel, Company E; David Written, Company K, and John C. B. Plante, Company E.

D. W. Caulder, civilian, and M. Seigner, colored stevedore, engaged at Charleston, were also taken from the transport to the hospital.

SOLDIERS IN A RIOT.

One Killed and Four Shot Near Newport News, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS, Oct. 19.—A riot has occurred at a saloon in Phoebus. Five regulars from Fort Monroe were shot, one being killed and another mortally wounded. No civilians were hurt.

It is understood that the men were shot by the proprietor or employes of the saloon, which is owned by P. F. Eagan. After the shooting soldiers set fire to the saloon. The town was in a turmoil, the civil authorities being powerless to preserve order.

DEWEY COMING HOME.

Claimed He Will Arrive at San Francisco, Dec. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The Evening Post said that Admiral Dewey will arrive in this city on Dec. 6. He will come here on the steamer City of Pekin, which is due to arrive here on that date from the Orient.

Admiral Dewey is interested in several mining enterprises on this coast, and it is these interests that prompt his coming at this time. He has telegraphed friends in this city that he has already applied for leave of absence.

NEGLECT CAUSED DEATH.

A Private Will Be Courtmartialed at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 19.—Private Townsley of the corps reserve ambulance company has been placed in the guardhouse for trial by courtmartial for neglecting Private Essigs of the First Rhode Island, who died in the Second division hospital of typhoid fever. Townsley was nursing Essigs and on Saturday fell asleep. The patient became delirious and wandered around the hospital ward until Townsley awoke and placed him in his cot.

VICTIMS OF THE MOHEGAN.

Sixteen of Them Buried In a Pit at Falmouth.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 19.—After a simple service at the parish church here, the remains of 16 victims of the Mohegan disaster were buried in a large pit in the churchyard.

BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Colonel Roosevelt made campaign speeches at various places in New York.

Emil Chiniquy, a wealthy retired farmer, 45 years old, and his wife were found murdered at their home in Stanne, 16 miles from Kankakee, Ill. Burglars are suspected.

The Fourth Ohio is soon to leave Porto Rico

Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, gave a reception at his offices in Paris.

A big Democratic ratification meeting was held in New York. Ex Governor Campbell was one of the speakers.

The transport Michigan arrived from Cuba. Among the passengers was General Lawton. The bodies of General Wikoff and Captain Wethergill were aboard.

The liberal congress of religions opened at Omaha.

Rev. Dr. Swallow Spoke.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 19.—The counties of Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon were visited by Dr. S. C. Swallow, who, with Volney B. Cushing of Philadelphia and Gamaliel Bradford of Boston, addressed three large audiences upon the issues of the present campaign.

Killed by Fall of Coal.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 19. — Stephen Samuelsky, aged 25 years, was instantly killed and Joseph Luck seriously injured by a fall of coal at Ellangowan colliery.

PORTO RICO IS OURS.

The American Flag Waves Over San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind. The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staff, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry regiment and band, with Troop H, of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 10.45 a. m. General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers, and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with people, who stood waiting in dead silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless, and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooke's staff, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." All heads were bared, and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on next Tuesday. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay, and in the most thorough and effective manner.

PEACE JUBILEE PARADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—A drizzling cold rain continued today, to the great discomfort of the participants and spectators of the great peace jubilee parade. The programme was carried out, however, and for four hours the procession moved through the principal streets. The President rode in a six-horse landau in the second division, accompanied by Chairman Truax, of the jubilee committee. Police cleared the streets of all vehicles, and the parade was not obstructed. Vast crowds along the line of march cheered the President as he passed.

President McKinley reviewed the parade from a grand stand in front of the Union League Club, in Jackson street, and on the stand with him were Generals Miles, Shafter and Chaffee, Secretary Wilson, the Chinese and Corean ministers and many others. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds when the men of the military division were marching by the reviewing stand. There were about thirty thousand in line.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Notwithstanding semi-official denials, the Echo de Paris says the embarkation of war material and supplies continues at Toulon. There is extraordinary activity at the arsenal, and four ironclads and three cruisers are embarking ammunition and war material. Two transports are almost ready for sea. All naval officers on leave of absence have been recalled.

MEETING POSTPONED.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—At the request of the Spanish commissioners, the joint meeting of the peace commission fixed for today has been deferred to Friday.

CONGRATULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley has wired congratulations to General Brooke and his associates on the commission at Porto Rico.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A GREAT BOAT RACE.

THE BENNINGTON'S CRACK CREW GOT A COSTLY SURPRISE.

The Story of a Fourth of July Rowing Contest at Honolulu Which Emptied the Pockets and Lacerated the Feelings of Uncle Sam's Jackies.

"About as dismal a Fourth of July as ever I experienced on board a man-o'-war," said an ex-sailor of the navy now living in Washington to a reporter, "was Independence day not many years ago down in the harbor of Honolulu. The Bennington had an all star racing boat's crew. The eight had just happened to be assigned to the Bennington in a bunch before she left for her Pacific cruise, and several of the oarsmen had been members of the Columbia's crack boat's crew that walloped all of the British navy's boats' crews in English waters a few years before.

The Bennington's cutter was one of the best in the navy, and she had been built for a racer. Before we left the Mare Island navy yard for south Pacific waters the ship's racing crew had easily beaten all of the other crews of the ships lying at the yard, including the tiptop crew of the Olympia and the Boston's fine crew. We thought that we were about as warm as they make 'em after our crew put it on so many other man-o'-war crews, giving them a couple of minutes the start of us, too, on numerous occasions and still beating them disgracefully.

"The people of Honolulu arranged an aquatic festival for the Fourth of July—the Americans down there celebrated the Fourth just as enthusiastically as we do up here—and the Bennington's crew figured in it largely. Our ship's colors were at the fore in the two races that were run with picked Kanaka crews, and the third and last race of the day was one in which our crackajack eight was to figure, the other races having been won by subcrews practically picked at random from among the strongest seamen.

"We thought this race was at our mercy. It was to be a four sided affair—one crew of Kanaka sugar field workers, a crew of Kanaka policemen and the racing crew of the yacht Eleanor, belonging to Mr. Slater of Providence, that had pulled into Honolulu harbor from Japan a few days before. Our crew didn't pay much attention to the yacht's racing crew and were only figuring on the distance they could beat the crew of Kanaka policemen, which seemed the most formidable.

"The race was over the four mile course carefully blocked out in the harbor—which was very smooth—by the Honolulu aquatic sportsmen, and the start was first rate. There wasn't a man, fore or aft, on the Bennington that didn't stand to go broke to the extent of at least a month's pay on the success of the Bennington's crew, and we had to give 3 to 1, too, for it was generally conceded that we had the race at our mercy.

"The start, as I said, was good, and the Bennington's crew showed in front first and started out apparently to make a runaway race of it. The Kanaka policemen's crew trailed after them, pulling steadily, then the Kanaka sugar workers and, a good ten lengths to the rear, the Eleanor's crew. This was the way it looked for the finish when the Bennington's crew rounded the stakeboat and started for the return trip.

"Some of the Honolulu men who had their money up on the two Kanaka crews actually began to square accounts, and the cry, 'It's all over—Bennington!' was heard all over the bay. When the stakeboat was rounded, it was noticed that the Eleanor's boat was sort of getting a move on itself, and the men were working like machines at a long, steady stroke that certainly looked as if it was cutting down the Bennington's lead and the lead of the two Kanaka boats.

"Two minutes after the stakeboat was rounded the Eleanor's gang were right abreast of the Kanaka cutters and gaining on them with every stroke, and the cox'un of the Bennington's cutter, hearing the yells of warning from the Bennington bluejackets ashore, looked behind him and saw the Eleanor cutter only two lengths behind him and coming like an electric launch. Our crew was tired, and that's all there was about it.

"The Eleanor's crew had held themselves in for the finish, and they certainly did make a Garrison finish of it. The yacht's cutter shot ahead of our cutter a good mile from home, and then, to make the thing more galling, the crew actually stopped rowing until the Bennington's crew was alongside again. Then they took to the oars again, and from then on it was a howling farce. The Eleanor's crew just romped their cutter in ten lengths ahead of our cutter and the Kanakas a quarter of a mile in the rear.

"You never saw such a disgusted lot of men in your life as the men and officers on the Bennington. The Eleanor's ship company had taken all of the 3 to 1 money they could get on board our ship, for they knew they had a good thing up their sleeve. The Eleanor's crew on the whole trip around the world that was wound up at San Francisco had not been beaten once in a cutter race, and the yacht's sailors had made all kinds of money in betting on their crew. It was a minor sort of consolation for us when we found out that five of the Eleanor's racing crew were ex-American man-o'-war's men."—Washington Star.

Winning race horses are generally bays, chestnuts or browns, and for every hundred bays among them there are 50 chestnuts and 30 browns. There is no record of an important race being won by a piebald.

While we are considering when to begin it is often too late to act.—Quintilian.

INDIAN AND TIGER.

A Clever Trick by Which the Former Outwitted the Latter.

According to a good and true tiger story in Corunhill, an Indian who had learned some of the elementary principles of jugglery and contortion went out one evening to walk upon a ridgy plain. When he reached the top of one of the mounds, he saw a tiger ahead of him, 500 or 600 yards away. Before the man could hide behind a mound the tiger had seen him and began to bound toward him at its topmost speed.

Having no means of defense, there was nothing for the man to do but to race for the nearest tree, but though he tried it and put forth his utmost strength the tiger steadily gained upon him.

What was he to do? In sheer desperation he resolved upon an unusual scheme. Just as he disappeared for an instant from the tiger's sight in running over a ridge he halted, stretched out his legs at right angles, curled down his head so as to look between his legs to the rear and extended his arms upward in a fantastic manner, like the sails of a windmill.

In a few seconds the tiger hove in sight, and at that instant the face of the object assumed a hideous grimace. A prolonged yell arose, such as had perhaps never before pierced the ear of any tiger, and the sails of the windmill began to revolve backward and forward as if a sudden whirlwind had burst upon the scene.

The tiger recoiled. What, he evidently thought, is this? There stood a ferocious star shaped monster, gigantic against the sky. Its hideous head was situated in the very center of its body—nay, its viselike jaws, between which those fiendish roars were issuing, were actually placed above its two fiery eyes. Its limbs were furiously clamoring for action, and the man he had been chasing, where was he? Already devoured by this terrible beast? The tiger could not pause to reflect. He turned tail, and as he disappeared over a friendly ridge a last awful yell caused him to redouble his pace. He was conquered by the unknown

THE POWER OF SHADOWS.

A Gloomy View of the Power of Certain Popular Superstitions.

As antique runners passed from hand to hand the sacred torch, so the generations transmit to the generations which succeed them all that they have of light and knowledge, leaving them as a heritage the care of continuing the divine work of enfranchisement and of helping to dissipate the shadows of ignorance.

Little by little these clouds are vanquished and disappear, and the touch of intelligence flames the more radiantly in the midst of the travailing masses.

But all of a sudden a veil covers the torch—something surges up which seems like the darkness of another age. One feels that in a corner of this civilization monstrous things have place. Here they burn a woman accused of sorcery; there in Suabia a tribunal condemns to four days of imprisonment a laborer who had disinterred the corpse of an infant. He wanted to make bracelets of its finger nails, which, according to a belief held in that country, constitute a sovereign remedy against colic.

And all the stories of vampires, of elfs, return to the mind with all the victims they have made and are making still.

It seems in reading such things that the "power of shadows" is still impenetrable to all that science has done and that, as I have said, the effort is vain.—Figaro.

On the Eating of Loons.

Man is a creature of prejudice. In Scotland he will not eat eels; in Connecticut he will not eat sturgeon, the royal fish of England, where the first one taken in the Thames goes to the queen's table; in New York he will not eat lampreys, miscalled "lamper eels," which are delicacies in Connecticut, and in England some old king—I never could keep a record of kings—died from a surfeit of lampreys. With these prejudices in mind, and I hate all prejudices except those which I entertain, I decided to eat the loon.

There may be differences among loons, as there are between pigeons and squabs. I prefer an adult pigeon to a squab, there is better chewing on it, but if a man wants real hard chewing, with a flavor of raw fish, let him tackle an adult loon. That bird could not be picked. It was skinned, and in its stomach there was a catfish recently swallowed, one partly digested and the bones of another. The triggers of the pectoral fins of the catfish were set, but the stomach of the loon did not seem to be troubled by that fact.—Fred Mather in Forest and Stream.

A Baldheaded Reply.

A naval officer, very well and favorably known in London, has for some unknown reason been advanced in his profession very slowly, though he has grown gray in the service and indeed lamentably bald. Recently one of his juniors was bold enough to question him as to his remarkable absence of hair.

"How comes it that you are so very bald?"

The officer replied promptly and with much viudictiveness:

"You, man, you would be bald, I think, if you had had men stepping over your head for years in the way I have."—London Judy.

Different Ideas as to Clothes.

If the native women of Sumatra have their knees properly covered, the rest does not matter. The natives of some islands off the coast of Guinea wear clothes only when they are going on a journey. Some Indians of Venezuela are ashamed to wear clothes before strangers, as it seems indecent to them to appear unpainted.

FAINTING.

Simple Measures That Prove Effective In a Case of Syncope.

Fainting, or syncope, is a temporary loss of consciousness, occurring with enfeebled and retarded action of the heart, as manifested by a slow and almost imperceptible pulse, extreme pallor of the face, especially the lips, and a coldness and lividity of the hands and feet.

The attack of unconsciousness is generally preceded by a feeling of slight nausea, a swimming before the eyes, noises in the ears, a fullness of the head and an indescribable feeling of "all goneness," of the extreme wretchedness of which no one can have any idea who has not experienced it in his own person.

The voices of those around gradually become indistinct, objects grow dim, the breathing is oppressed, and finally darkness closes in, the muscles relax, and the sufferer passes into that mysterious and awe inspiring state called unconsciousness. This lasts for a variable period and then the mind gradually resumes its supremacy, the patient coming again into possession of his suspended faculties, like one raised from the dead rather than like one aroused from slumber.

In its essence the act of fainting is merely a symptom of anæmia of the brain, with which is associated a greatly weakened action of the heart, both dependent upon some usually disagreeable impression from without, such as the sight of blood, an unpleasant or very powerful odor, a sudden fright, pain, oppressive heat of the atmosphere, the receipt of bad news, less often a great and sudden joy, and the like.

Young women, people in delicate health, the nervous and sufferers from heart disease are more prone to syncope than others, yet fainting may occur in the strongest men from the effect of slight causes.

Were it not so familiar a sight a person in a faint would fill the bystanders with terror, so closely does the condition simulate death, but fortunately the state is one usually of short duration.

The patient should be placed flat on the back, with no pillow or support under the head. Those not in immediate attendance should keep at a distance, and fresh air should be admitted freely.

The clothing should be loosened about the neck and the waist, the face should be fanned, and respiration should be stimulated by flipping a few drops of cold water on the face and chest. The bare chest and arms may also be slapped with a wet towel. Smelling salts may be held cautiously under the nose or a few grains of pepper blown into the nostrils. Any ordinary swoon should quickly yield to these simple measures.—Youth's Companion.

COSTLY EXECUTIONS.

Bills For Killing Criminals That Were Formerly Paid In Holland.

Edam, in Holland, where the Dutch cheese comes from, has a museum of local antiquities, and among the not least interesting of the exhibits are the accounts of the municipal executioners during the eighteenth century, says the London Chronicle. One of these functionaries, by name Vogel, presents a detailed bill dated Dec. 19, 1713, in which he sets forth a claim for 6 florins for one decapitation and 3 florins each for a sword and winding sheet, with 3 florins 14 cents for a coffin for the decapitated one. His charge for hanging a criminal was also 6 florins, with the further addition of 3 florins for "cutting down and impaling ditto." "Breaking a man on the wheel" was a costlier luxury and ran to 9 florins, while for "supplying nine new lashes for scourge" the charge was 27 florins.

On the whole, however, Mr. Vogel was a moderate man in his charges or the value of human life went up a good deal in the next 50 years, for in the no less circumstantial accounts of Johannes Ka, presented Aug. 1, 1764, we have a charge of 12 florins for "going on board the Haus and preparing instruments of torture," with a like charge for "torturing one person." But this must have been for the lesser torture only, as on Aug. 30 the same Johannes sends in a bill for "torturing three persons at 75 florins a head"—total, 225 florins, while a few days later no less than 600 florins is charged for "hanging four persons at 150 florins each," and for "flogging two persons and burning a third" he exacts 150 florins. Clearly considerations of economy, if not of humanity, must have tended toward the reform of the criminal code in Holland.

Ought to Have Known Better.

"Hands up!" said the villain with the low brow and the bulldog jaw.

"All right; I'll put up my hands," replied the man with the tall forehead and the pale countenance. "But you have evidently made a mistake. I am a newspaper man."

"Here," said the footpad, tears of pity springing into his eyes, "is a quarter. Don't let this ever become known, or the gang'll put me back in the amateur class."—Boston Journal.

Correctly Speaking.

Mistress—Your name is Maginnis, you say But what is your first name?

Maid—Mem?

Mistress—What is your first name—Mary, Bridget—

Maid—It's me second name ye'd be after. That is Mary. I was a Maginnis before I was a Mary, don't ye moind?—Boston Transcript.

In England during the sixteenth century stealing above the value of 12 pence, burning a haystack, killing or stealing sheep, breaking a dike or bridge, breaking a bank of a fish pond, cutting down a tree in an orchard and the malicious tearing or defacing of the garments of a person in the street were all capital offenses and were punished as such.

The Paris theaters give away an average of 8,500 free tickets daily.

Scrofula to Consumption.

Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach the disease.

Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the sores would peel off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.

MRS. RUTH BERKELEY,
Salina, Kan.

Scrofula is an obstinate blood disease, and is beyond the reach of the average blood medicine. Swift's Specific

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is the only remedy equal to such deep-seated diseases; it goes down to the very foundation and forces out every taint. It is *purely vegetable*, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other mineral substance whatever.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit. BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of man and woman. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature lost vitality, BAR-BEN is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us $1.00 for a 50-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

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HIS PRISON HOUSE.

CAPTAIN HERMANSON VISITS DREYFUS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

He Gives This Account in a Stockholm Newspaper—A Strict Guard Kept Over the Prisoner at all Times—The Lonely Life That Dreyfus Leads.

Capt. Oscar Hermanson, of the Swedish steamer Cleopatra, relates in a stockholm newspaper an unexpected visit he made to Capt. Dreyfus on Devil's island recently.

"We were passing close to the island," he writes, "when a sailboat was seen leaving the island and making direct for the steamer. I gave orders to stop and the sailboat was soon alongside of us, and we found it was manned by the French soldiers. They came with a request from their officer that I should leave a cook at the island, as their own cook had met with an accident and they said: 'We can live for a few days on bread and cheese, but we have a prisoner that we have strict orders to provide for, and it will be some days before a new cook could arrive from Cayenne.'

"As I was bound for Cayenne, I proposed to our assistant cook to help them out and he could return to Cayenne in the boat that brought out the new cook. He consented and I ordered out one of my boats and accompanied our cook to the island. We were told by the officer on landing that we must not communicate with the prisoner.

"In the centre of the island is erected an immense cage. Inside this is a little hut or shed, its only window covered with iron bars. The dimensions of the building was, I should judge, about 12 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high.

"I entered the hut, which I found divided into two rooms. The outside room was used by the soldiers. A table and a few chairs was all the furniture, and six matresses were lying on the floor.

"The room for the prisoner had an iron bed, a table and one chair. When we arrived 'he'—the soldiers never mentioned him by name—was out, near the shore, walking back and forth, a soldier watching him at a short distance. I tried to make the soldiers talk about them and their prisoner's condition, but made little headway. The cook I had brought had by this time succeeded in preparing some food, and I watched them eating as if they enjoyed their food. They now became a little more sociable and I gathered a few details of their life.

"According to their idea the prisoned had an easy life; he can walk all over the island, accompanied by his guard; he eats and drinks what he pleases. Between six and seven in the morning he leaves his bed, makes his toilet and is served with a cup of chocolate. Then he takes a walk and in fine weather a bath.

"'Are you not afraid,' I inquired, 'that during his bath he will try to escape or commit suicide?'

"'No; that is impossible, 'was the answer, 'because we fasten his hands together with a rope and one of the guards follows him in the water and the other guard has hold of the rope. When he returns to the hut he reads or writes for three or four hours.'

"'What books have been given him?' I inquired.

"'Military technical books. He can write what he pleases; he is now writing his biography.'

"'Do you read what he writes?'

"'Only his letters, and they are then forwarded to the commander in Cayenne, who sends them to France.'

"'The original letters?'

"'No. Every letter is copied and the original is sent to the war office. A few weeks ago we received permission to play cards with the prisoner, and he enjoys it immensely. After dinner, at which is served soup, meat and dessert, he plays cards with us.'

"'What does he amuse himself with during the evenings?'

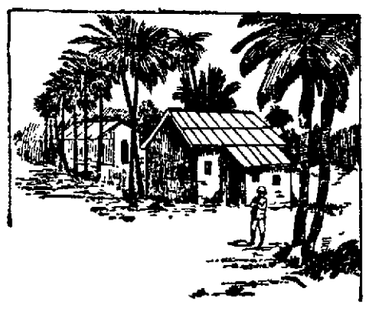
"'Nothing; then comes his hard time. No light is allowed him; neither are we allowed to enter into conversation with him, and it is sometimes pitiful to hear his groans."

"'Is he allowed to smoke?'

"'No; he might burn himself to death if he had matches. No tobacco has ever been given him.'

"While we were talking Dreyfus, with his guard, entered. If eyes could talk, surely the eyes of the prisoner talked to me. I never in my life have seen such eyes in a human being. The prisoner was thin, pale, and his complexion yellow, with eyes deeply sunk in the sockets. He looked to me as one who in a day had turned into an old man.

"For about two minutes we stood opposite one another, and I will never as long as I live forget those minutes in my life. Finally the prisoner whispered something to the commanding guard. The soldier nodded his head and Dreyfus advanced to me, grasped my hand, which he shook, and said in a heartrending voice, 'My regards to the world out there,' and then suddenly returned to his hut.



Dreyfus' Prison House.

CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

For the Last Few Years There Has Been an Evolution in its Culture.

The method as I have now developed it is the latest and best method by which a good quality of celery can be produced at a minimum cost. The fact that one who is known as one of the best authorities in horticultural matters has endorsed it, will recommend it to your readers.

In the last few years there has been an evolution in celery culture. The old plan of setting the plants in a deep trench and banking them with earth as they grew, was what we may call the primitive method. Next the plants were set on the surface of the ground and the banking done with the plow and hoe. Some one discovered that all that was required to blanch celery was a dark space for it to grow in, and this could be made by setting boards along the rows, or tying thick paper around the plants so the plan of blanching with boards came to be largely used. The advent of the "White Plume" celery, which is self-blanching to the extent that the plants will partially blanch, when set in beds with the plants six or eight inches apart each way, by their own shade, led to what is known as the "new celery culture." But this method, except perhaps in exceptional cases, was not a success, for it gave too many culls that were not marketable. It was because of my dissatisfaction with this method of growing celery, that I made some experiments to determine the best way to use blanching boards in some system of close planting, and the fact that on one-tenth of an acre I grew 10,000 bunches of celery—the greater part more than two feet long, well blanched, tender and crisp, which I sold for over $200 is evidence of my success. I will briefly describe my plan as follows.

I want moist, loamy soil, full of humus to enable it to retain moisture, and well drained. Then I want, to cover it three or four inches deep with a good quality of stable manure—commercial fertilizers are valuable for celery, in my experience, only when used in connection with manure. About May 1, if in condition for working, I would plow and harrow until the soil was very finely pulverized, then I would mark it in alternate rows of two and one-half and one foot apart. This makes a double row with one foot space between it, with a two and one-half foot space between the double rows. In these rows I set early in May, six inches apart in the row, for the early crop, white Plume celery plants. The seed is sown in March under glass, and in April the seedlings are pricked out in frames. The wide space is cultivated with a Planet Jr. 12-tooth cultivator, and the narrow space with a wheel hoe. These I can run so close to the plants as to leave only a space of one inch on each side of the row to be weeded by hand.

When the celery grows to a height of 12 to 18 inches, I set up the blanching boards along the double rows. These boards will be a little more than one foot apart with two rows of celery between them. The boards make a dark space for the plants to grow in, and they soon commence to blanch. In rich soil the plants will grow above the blanching boards (which should be from 12 to 18 inches wide) several inches, when the boards are crowded close together. This completes the blanching in a few days. The boards must be kept well apart until the plants have grown above them and held in position by stakes set against them or the foliage will get wet inside the boards and decay. After the boards are set up, the space between them can be mulched with manure or other material, to retain moisture. This is almost necessary unless irrigation is practiced, but the system is not complete without a supply of water available for irrigation, and on my celery fields I am able to irrigate from a tank in which liquid manure is made. If irrigation is used, one can grow plants of a fair size by making the rows 18 inches and 8 inches alternately, but the bunches will not be quite so heavy, and the cultivation must be all done by hand cultivators. With a two and one-half foot space between the double rows, after the blanching boards are set up the last of July, a second crop of late celery can be grown by setting two rows of plants 12 to 18 inches apart between them. The boards will partially shade them, and they will be irrigated at the same time with the early celery, making the conditions just right for them to grow rapidly. In two or three weeks the early crop is removed and the whole ground given to the late crop.

If one wishes to practice a still more intensive system he can plant onion sets between the rows of the early celery, and bunch and market them for green onions before it is time to plant the second crop of celery. With such a system of cropping the ground, from one-fourth to one-half an acre would be sufficient for one man to work, and the essentials of success—good soil, very heavy manuring and a supply of water for irrigation and to make it profitable, a near-by market.—W. H. Jenkins in Agriculture.

To Kill Canada Thistles.

To kill Canada thistle let them come to bud, or flower; put heavy chain from right end of double tree to plow beam at where the cutter is, or should be, leave slack enough to loop in furrow, just ahead of the turning furrow slice; have a good plow that will turn the furrow, and with a steady team you will cover thistles completey, and as they will have used all their vitality in maturing flowers for seed, will be killed dead and will benefit the land as green manure.—Wm. Lomas in Farmers' View.

WOMEN AS IDEALISTS.

Some Analysis of the Character of the Scenery by Which One is Inspired.

We want string to tie our flowers,
So drop them as we walk, which serves to show,
The way we went.—Barret Browning.

In Ruskin's "Flors Clavigera" there is given some analysis of the character of the scenery by which one of our greatest poets was inspired, and in recalling these passages one is apt to remember how confused are all the miscellaneous examples of both ancient and modern art which have been introduced into the schools of England and America, and, bearing all things in mind as clearly defined as we may, and placing a temperate estimate upon the essential value of art and artists, and likewise upon literature and its dictateurs, and upon the sources of inspiration at which the muses have held the chalices that afterward have touched the lips of the so inspired, the more do we turn introspectively and declare Nature to be the one great and unspeakaoly grand source of all that is beautiful. We drink of the cup she offers, and forever after are imbued with that intoxication that lifts us from the standards of materialism to the realms of ideality. The world has always lacked a permanently rational balance between its rhapsodies of blame and praise of woman as she is, with all her little foibles and what has been termed her weakness of personal vanity, but how blinded are the eyes of the multitudes who do not accord to her the wisdom that governs even the least of the deeds of the complexity of her varying moods, for in just these weaknesses lies her strength! Though we walk, showing the way we go, yet be it that we women do lack the string to tie our flowers, and so drop them as does the dear old deluded world still follow after our footsteps, thus treading, although mahap unconsciously, a pathway fragrant with the blossoms therein strewn.

CRUSHED BY HER CROWN!

The great "Book of Martyrs" has never been written. Fox's famous work deals only with the martyrdom of the body. When the real book of martyrs is written it will deal with the mental martyrdom of the woman who suffered in silence because modesty would not let her put into speech the questions that burned in her heart.

Modesty is the Crown of Maidenhood and Motherhood, and yet there have been literally millions of women crushed to death by that crown,—that shining symbol of woman's sovereignty in the home.

Here is

A YOUNG GIRL

"Standing with reluctant feet
Where womanhood and girlhood meet."

In the first critical period of her life she begins to experience suffering which she necessarily connects with the organs of sex. What it is she does not know. Why it is she does not understand. She needs medical advice. But she shrinks from it. Her modesty is up in arms at the thought of questions to be asked, of examinations to be submitted to, both alike repugnant to delicacy. So she suffers in silence. The strain on the delicate machinery of her organism becomes more severe. Painful irregularities become yet more painful. And so, silently, she treads the painful path to confirmed invalidism. Her crown of modesty becomes a crown of thorns. She sees the glowing lamp light of cheerful homes. She hears the cooing of the happy babe, the prattle of joyous children, and she fears that all that life of home and love is not for her.

Or take the other typical case of the woman who has entered on the cares and

DUTIES OF WIFEHOOD.

She has always been healthy and happy. But now a change comes. Her eye loses its brightness. Her step loses its spring. The color fades from her cheek. Frequently she is compelled to lie down and rest. She is in constant pain. She looks dreadingly down the calendar toward the hour when the burden of motherhood will be laid upon her. She, too, needs help. But she too suffers silently, because she cannot speak and open the door to such questions or such examinations as her modesty revolts at. And yet all this suffering is, as has been said, unnecessary, because to match modesty of speech there is modesty of hearing.

There is one physician who has fully met the needs of modest women by offering absolute confidence in hearing—absolute confidence in consultation—combined with absolute competence in treatment. His remarkable discoveries and the way in which he has met woman's peculiar needs has made Dr. R. V. Pierce (chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.), the friend and confidant of tens of thousands of modest women. In over thirty years experience with female disorders of every possible type, treating them to the number of hundreds of thousands, Dr. Pierce has been brought into relation with every form of feminine weakness, feminine peculiarity, and feminine disease. Where a local practitioner has experimented and failed with ten cases Dr. Pierce's discoveries and advice have gone staight to the root and cured ten thousand. Every variation of symptomatology is known to this life-long specialist. The presence of complications that confuse and baffle the ordinary practitioner are every day experiences and every day successes to him.

His medical discoveries and his confidential, fatherly advice, are to-day the only harbors to which weak, hopeless, unfortunate woman can turn for help *and get it ninety-seven times out of every hundred.* Those who turn to him experience at once, instead of a skirmishing with symptoms, a banishing of suffering. His "Favorite Prescription" not only removes all painful female irregularities but acts directly on the delicate organs that suffer in the strain and stress connected with motherhood. It supplies vital force and energy.

Dr. Pierce is at all times ready to give advice, free of charge, to those who employ his remedies. Address him as above.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

The value of the annual plum crop in France is $3,000,000.

The number of people at present who speak English is said to be 116,000,000

In the Bank of England there are silver bars that have lain there untouched for 200 years.

After a man gets married he can create a positive sensation any time by appearing in a new suit of clothes.

China has an arsenal at Teinanfu at which 300 workmen are employed makings arms and ammunition, besides repairing.

Women who occupy houses subject to taxation in Montreal, Canada, either as lesses or owners, have, by the new charter, full municipal suffrage.

The bank checks passing through the clearing houses in London and New York in one month exceed the value of all the gold and silver in the world.

Germany has more electric street railways than any other European country. Next in order come France, England, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Belgium.

Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they do it in a very curious way. A single one breaks itself in two, then each half grows until it becomes as large as the original.

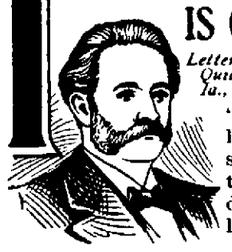
Investigations made officially in Illinois show that a pound includes 2,185,000 seeds of blue grass, 1,421,000 of timothy, 863,000 of white clover, 152,000 of red clover and 243,000 of alfallfa.

Sweden is the latest country to lay claim to the ancestry of Admiral George Dewey. Canada insists that the parents of Admiral Sampson were reared by the "Lady of the Snows."

In Budapest the police have just secured a whole gang of shoplifters. They were almost exclusively women, and the chief of the band was the rich owner of a large estate in Hungary.

The Orientals of Bokhara indulge in a peculiar pastime which is said to resemble "football on horseback with no sides."A decapitated goat takes the place of the ball, and 200 horsemen scramble for it.

INDIGESTION IS CATARRH



Letter from O. S. M. Quillan, Spring Hill, Ia., to Dr. Hartman.

"Four years ago last fall my stomach refused to perform its duties and I soon lost strength.

"Shortly after this I had five sieges of the grippe, covering a period of three years. During all this time food was forced through my stomach by the use of cathartics. Large blind piles bid fair to block all evacuation. My kidneys soon became involved, so that the scant and often painful voidings resembled beef's gall. With flesh wasted away, strength exhausted so that it took all my energy to even get into a bath tub, hopes all gone. I saw Pe-ru-na advertised in the Iowa State Register. I wrote to Dr. Hartman and received his pamphlets, which convinced me that catarrh had possession of my head, throat, stomach and kidneys. I began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, following advice which Dr. Hartman gave me free. In a short time I ate nourishing food, and the piles, kidney trouble and constipation all disappeared: Flesh, strength, and a splendid appetite returned, and I went to work."

The foregoing letter shows what Pe-ru-na will do in cases of indigestion when used according to directions. Write to Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for Dr. Hartman's free books on Catarrh. These books explain the nature of catarrh, and make the action of Pe-ru-na clear to every one All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Edward Shetler.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Edward Shetler, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1898

ADAM CULLER,
Assignee.

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

OF THE **South**

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky

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TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc address,

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Duff's College

Gives a specialized Bread-winning Education.

FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS,
P. DUFF & SONS, 244 Fifth Avenue,
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SMALL FIGURES on SUITS and OVERCOATS

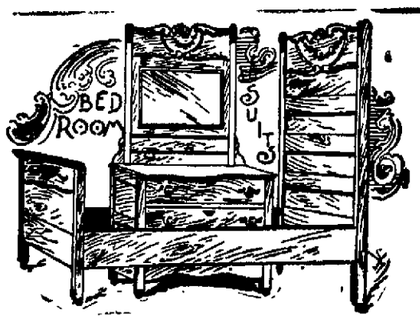
And no extra charge for a perfect fit.

We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S REEFERS and Box Overcoats, Children's Box Overcoats, ages 4 to 12, serviceable material at.. ....$2 98
Children's Reefers in Astrachans; colors, blue, black, green, and brown at $2 00. Theo are worth $3 00
Elegant Men's Suits and Overcoaas at.....$10.00, $12 00 and $15 00.
Fleece Lined Underwear..... $1 00 per suit.
Hats and Caps in the latest shapes, newest colors and lowest prices at

WHITMAN'S, - Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

WONDERFUL SURPRISES!

and helpful hints to house furnishing and happiness. Never before were we so supremely headquarters for home makers as we are this fall A rich harvest of the fairest furniture fancies. Excellence and supremacy are everywhere in evidence. Every item breathes economy and every price defies competition. Lookers are as welcome as buyers We want this season to see you all in this great home like store, the store of the people, where all are free to comeand og at will—a store conducted upon modern, liberal, progressive methods—a store where confidence dwells eternally.

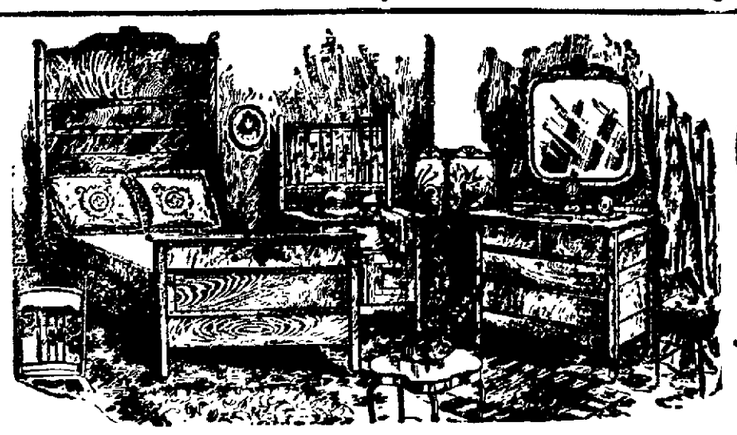


Our Famous **$15** Bedroom Suite.

The Kind That Others Sell at $18.00.

Our 39c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 Stands Are the Talk of the Town.

Fine and Medium Priced Bedroom Suites Are Our Specialty.



A **Car Load** Just Received.

OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS NEVER PUBLISHED.

Stoves and Ranges. More styles and prices than are shown by any other Stark County house. The Jewel, the Gold Coin, the Florence, the Good Luck. See our Air Tight, Hot Blast Stoves, the stove of the future, a perfect base heater.

We are now showing 125 different styles of ROCKERS.

Prices 98 cents to $35 00. Couches, Lounges and Upholstered Goods, a greater variety than is shown by all other Massillen stores combined.

Sideboards, Dining Tables. Greatly Reduced Prices.
Dishes and Lamps. A Complete Assortment. Lowest Prices.
Carpets, Draperies, Rugs, etc. The Latest Fall Styles.

Benedict's White Palace!

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

Store open Monday evenings, 8:30; Saturday night as usual. Other evenings close at 5 30.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

20 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 55.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

Following the declaration that he will take no part in the campaign in behalf of the Union Reform party, it is only natural for Jacob Sechler Coxey to assume that the Republicans will sweep the state.

There are other issues before the people of Ohio and those of other states besides the momentous ones growing out of the war. The pending campaign is but preliminary to the campaign of 1900, when the question which the Democratic party refuses to consider settled must again come before the people. Every vote cast on November 8, for a Democratic candidate will be a vote in favor of a continuation of the free silver struggle in the campaign two years hence

Late dispatches from Paris have done much to confirm the views advanced by Secretary Hay, who is convinced that Spain is delaying negotiations for peace in the hope that the coming election will place the Democratic party in power and tie the hands of the administration in settling the questions growing out of the war. The Spaniard's persistent evasions are attributable to no other motive and it is becoming more and more evident that if a hostile congress is sent to Washington Spain will feel that she is released from the obligations embodied in the terms of the protocol and the efforts of peace commissioners will come to naught. The men which are to be sent to the fifty-sixth congress should be men who will stand by the President until every issue for which the war was fought has been definitely settled.

Another convert from the ranks of Democracy, the Howellsville Record, one of the strongest partisan papers in the state of New York, announces its change of sentiment as follows: "The experience of the past two years has taught us that the Republicans were right in 1896, and that if Bryan had succeeded the credit of the nation would now be on a par with that of Spain. Since the election of McKinley there has been rapid progress toward more prosperous times, and when we compare the situation of today with that of four years ago, when business was at a standstill and tens of thousands of people were fed by charity in all the great cities of the land, we cannot escape the conclusion that the welfare and happiness of the whole country may be better served by a continuance of the present system. Business men do not want a change, farmers do not want a change. Let well enough alone."

Developments during the past week show little change in the industrial situation. While an enormous amount of business has been done as compared with such years as 1894 and 1895, there has been no such relative advance in prices as would usually follow such an increase in trade. The reason given for this is that since the era of low prices, which began in 1893, and which was an accompaniment of the period of depression, consumers have been disinclined to buy anything except the absolute necessaries of life when the prices on such commodities show a strong advance. Producers have been, therefore, willing to continue producing at prices not far above those of the period of depression, relying upon the amount of trade to compensate them for the small ratio of profit on each sale. The main point in the gradual change shown in the business situation from week to week is that the adaptation of the Dingley tariff to the needs of American producers is being conclusively proved to be of benefit to the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

No thorough going Republican can fail to recognize the danger pointed out by Secretary Hay regarding the possibilities which might follow Democratic success at the Congressional elections three weeks from today. The astute Spanish mind, quick to grasp the political situation in the United States, realizes that Republican defeat will mean the triumph of a party opposed to the President and a weakening of the powers which now uphold the demands presented by our peace commissioners, and with this end in view it is easy to see why Spain desires to delay peace negotiations until the campaign in this country is at an end. Viewed in this light, the issues of the coming election become graver and more momentous, and clearer than ever is seen the importance of standing by the President and of voting for men who will vote to sustain him. Three weeks from today a full House of Representatives is to be elected, and the composition of about one-third of the Senate will depend upon it. A Democratic majority in Congress will tie the hands of the administration, reopen the dead issues of 1896 and clog the wheels which are now started towards an era of prosperity that promises to exceed any the country has ever known.

The action of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in sending a trade commission to the Philippine islands for the purpose of collecting information about the commerce of that part of the world, is in a line with the plans which have been followed for years by the German government in its efforts to foster German trade at the expense of other countries all over the world. Germany has commercial agents almost everywhere who collect samples of goods, which are examined and improved upon in cheapness if not in quality. As an example of the German business methods with which the United States may have to deal in our own colonies and elsewhere, the following story is told: German needles and pins, it appears, have triumphed in China over the better qualities manufactured by other countries, simply because the Germans packed their pins and needles in red papers, while the British packed their goods in black papers. The agents in China of the German manufacturers notified them that black, in the Chinese empire, signifies misfortune, while red is looked upon as meaning good luck. German pins were accordingly packed in red papers, with the result that the superstitious Celestial abjures the English product.

More than one life Democrat has been moved to abandon his party on account of the sentiments and principles which it now represents Frederick C. Stevens, of New York, was nominated by the Democrats for state senator. Mr. Stevens promptly declined the nomination in a vigorous and terse letter, which the Democratic committee did not see fit to publish. Among other reasons for declining the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Stevens gives the following: "The action of the Democratic leaders in both Senate and House, last spring, when war with a foreign power seemed inevitable and immediate, appropriations of large sums of money were absolutely necessary to provide both the army and navy with implements of war and ammunition, standing as they did as obstructionists on the measure, is not conducive to increased confidence in the principles and ideas which they, as party leaders, will advance. Believing, as I do, that every dollar of our currency should be of equal value and worth one hundred cents in every market in the world, and that our army and navy should be of sufficient strength to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation, by force, if necessary, I feel constrained to cast my vote for the candidate of a party representing and defending such sentiments and principles."

With the raising of the Stars and Stripes in San Juan on Tuesday, October 18, Spanish sovereignty in Porto Rico ended and the island became a possession of the United States. It is interesting to recall in this connection some other dates in the patriotic calendar when the American flag went up over new territory and new possessions were added to the national domain. On August 12, 1898, the Stars and Stripes were raised in Honolulu. On October 18, 1868, thirty years ago, the American flag went up at Sitka, Alaska, over more than half a million square miles of new territory. On December 30, 1853, by the Gadsden purchase we acquired almost 50,000 square miles of new territory. In August, 1848, through the cession by Spain of the whole of upper California and New Mexico, 545,783 square miles were added to Uncle Sam's possessions. December 29, 1845, marked the final acquisition of Texas, with its contribution of nearly 4,000 square miles of new American territory. On July 10, 1821, the Spanish flag was exchanged for our own at St. Augustine and Florida was added to the Union. Finally, on December 20, ninety-five years ago, the American flag went up at New Orleans, giving us not only the present state of Louisiana, but also Arkansas, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, the Dakotas, Montana and Idaho, and parts—mostly the greater parts—of Minnesota, Mississippi, Alabama and Kansas. On this last date the territory of the United States was more than doubled.

Opinion of an Eminent Jurist.

Ballot reform in New York was necessary, says an eminent jurist, because mere politicians by trade, who had no interest in government or politics except to enrich and aggrandize themselves, sought perpetual control. There are other excellent reforms besides that of the ballot. Conspicuous among them is the reform, promptly and thoroughly effected, in a disordered system by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts tendencies to serious diseases bred by a deficiency of vital stamina, irregularity of the bowels, stomach, liver and kidneys, or inquietude of the nerves. This sterling medicine, which has for nearly half a century won because it deserves favor, is commended by physicians of eminence who accord it their approval, not only for its excellent qualities in a remedial capacity, but also for its serviceable properties as a medical stimulant. It soothes and strengthens the nerves and is far preferable to the heady, unmedicated stimuli of commerce.

She Read About It.

SALEM, O., Oct 13, 1898.—Like many others, Miss Sadie B. Hewitt, of this place, was led to take Hood's Sarsaparilla by reading about the cures it has accomplished. After she began taking it she soon felt stronger, and it did her so much good that she has since taken it when needing a blood purifier, and it keeps her in good health.

IN BRAVE DAYS OF YORE.

Reminiscences of a Schoolmaster in the Thirties.

INTRODUCTION OF BLACKBOARDS.

Charles H. King, Now a Mansfield Grocer, Tells of the Days When It Was Well for a Teacher to Have a Quantity of Cayenne Pepper About Him.

Charles H. King, of Mansfield, who came to Massillon last Thursday to attend the reunion of the alumni of Myers's school, returned to his home today. Mr. King was a pupil in the first school instituted in Massillon, and taught one of the first of Tuscarawas township. The visit he has just brought to a close was the first of any length that he has paid to the city in thirty years. Things are very different from what they were three-score years ago, and it is interesting to hear Mr. King talk of the changes in people and customs.

"For fifteen years," said he, "I taught school in Tuscarawas township, and I have in my possession a certificate to teach which I think is the oldest document of the kind in the United States. It was granted in 1831 by a Tuscarawas township board of examiners, among whom was Andrew Poe, a son of the famous Indian fighter, the slayer of Big Foot. It certifies that the bearer is competent to teach reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the double rule of three. Teachers have to know a great deal more than this nowadays, but it took work to acquire that amount of knowledge those days.

"At that time a teacher had to be able to spell down his own school and one or two others; it was greatly against a man to lose a spelling match. Then he had to be a good reader, a good writer, and he had to be able to lick the big boys. It has been said, too, that many a teacher considered it a part of his duties to spark the big girls, and there may have been some truth in this. It was always bad to have a sweetheart in the schoolroom, however, for no matter how impartial one would try to be there were always persons who could see where you were not. Now I am not relating this as a personal experience, for it is not. I remember that some boards used to have a way of getting up "articles," that is, a paper, by signing which the teacher agreed not to make love to any girls under his tuition. We had school twenty-four days a month then, from 8 to 4 o'clock, and we had no holidays The highest pay I ever received for teaching was $16 a month, and the lowest $11. Nobody made more than $16 at the profession; indeed, few made as much. We were boarded by the school, one week being at the home of this pupil, the next week with another, and so on.

"We used quill pens and our lead pencils were lead pencils. No graphite or plumbago about them. They were cut in the form of a horseshoe nail, without any wood about them, and they were made of genuine lead. When they were worn short they were put in the melting pot, and were that much toward making others. I introduced the first blackboard ever used in Tuscarawas township. I had read of the boards, and I set about making one. With the aid of the directors, who helped with the planing and painting, I soon had a board that served the purpose very well.

"The great joke of the time was to lock the teacher out. Parents encouraged pupils in this, for they argued that there was nothing which tested a man's worth more severely than to have the school turn on him. I had been locked out many a time, but always I had succeeded in getting in some way or other. So I made the remark one day that never yet had I been kept out of my room. The next morning I found the schoolhouse filled with the big boys and the door locked. I tore the strips from the door, as I had done many a time before, but I could do nothing. I tried the windows, but they beat me off there. Then I forced the door in, but here I met the army of scholars and out I was sent sprawling before I could set foot in the building. It was then I acknowledged that they were successful in keeping me out, and challenged them to a game of ball, which then took place, and in which I retrieved myself. This was at the old Stands school.

"Another time, at East Greenville, I was locked out for three days. The big boys made their home in the school. I would report in the morning hammer about a little and then go home. But on the third day I made up my mind that the end of that sort of thing had come. I procured a box of cayenne pepper and sallied forth. Arrived at the school house I removed the putty about one pane of glass and took it out. Those inside rushed to prevent my entrance, and then I used the pepper. It filled their eyes, and while it was setting them crazy I took the fort. They never gave any more of that kind of trouble, and if they had they would have gotten more pepper."

Mr. King is now engaged in the grocery business in Mansfield. On the way to his train today he stopped to examine the West Main street river bridge. He remembers well the day on which work on that bridge was commenced. "John Bretz," said he, "was county commissioner at the time. The bridge cost $7,200. It seemed an awful sight of money to the people, and that is what defeated him for re-election. But the bridge as it stands today shows Mr. Bretz's wisdom, for I do not think that in all this time it has needed a single repair."

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured.

TIRED OF SOLDIERING

Private Lewis Says He Wants to be Discharged and Sent Home.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, Vt., Oct. 14.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I am so situated as to be able to write a few lines in regard to the grand turnout of the Third cavalry in the beautiful city of Burlington, which lies on the shore of picturesque Lake Champlain. The most magnificent scenery surrounds our camp. Never before did the full regiment march through the streets of Burlington. Part of the regiment are stationed only a few miles from the city. The regiment marched to the city with its officers at the front and the "Star Spangled Banner" waving in the air. On every dwelling house and lawn could be seen the stars and stripes. Little children and men and women waved flags, and those who had no flags waved their handkerchiefs. Cheer after cheer was heard from the windows and roofs of buildings, where people were crowded trying to get a view of the boys in blue.

While passing through the city we saw amateur photographers trying to take snap shots of the procession as it passed

Banners were strung out welcoming the boys, and as we marched on the square among the beautiful trees, the immense throng greeted us with cheers. This day in Burlington I enjoyed very much and I shall remember it all my life. I read my INDEPENDENT closely and through it I have learned of the deaths of several of those who enlisted at the same time as I. Private Humberger was stationed in Troop G, which was next to ours at Tampa, Fla.

I remember that he was highly respected and well liked by all. The same could doubtless be said of Private Genet, though I was not much acquainted with him. I also see by THE INDEPENDENT that the boys in blue in camp and garrison are still remembered at home. I was glad to see my own name in the list, and I saw those of others who had no thought of enlisting when I left.

I am in perfect health at present. The climate here agrees with me pretty well, but I am sick of soldiering, and I want to be discharged and sent home. It is all right to be a soldier in time of war, but this kind of business makes me tired. A soldier has no ambition about him when there is no fighting to be done and no prospect of any. They have been working at this peace settlement since August 12, and if those commissioners knew how thousands of us boys were feeling they would hurry things along.

JOHN F. LEWIS.
Troop B, 3rd U. S. Cavalry.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, wife of the Rev. J. C Chapman, died at 6 o'clock this morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs C W. Moody, in North East street. Mrs. Chapman was 78 years of age and had been unwell more or less for the past sixteen months. The funeral notice will be given tomorrow.

Mrs. Chapman was born in Pittsburg, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parmor. Her marriage to Mr. Chapman took place in Allegheny on October 23, 1838. Mrs. Chapman has resided in Massillon continuously since 1892. Besides her husband, who is a well known retired Presbyterian minister, Mrs. Chapman is survived by four children—A. W. Chapman, of Dubuque, Ia.; Mrs. Eliza Graham, of Youngstown; Mrs. C. W. Moody, of Massillon, and Mrs. M. S. Bradford, of Altoona, Wis. All the children are here except Mrs. Bradford, who is expected to arrive tonight.

The cause of of Mrs. Chapman's death was a pulmonary trouble, which originated more than a year ago, when she was taken ill with lung fever. She had never been wholly well since that time. Mrs. Chapman was a member of the local Presbyterian church, and previous to her illness was earnest and active in church work. Her influence was great, as is always that of those who lead pure, christian lives.

Interment will take place at Orange, Ashland county, Mrs. Chapman's former home. The services will be held in the Presbyterian church at that place, the Rev. John Cummins, of Orange, and the Rev. J. F. Clokey, of Massillon, officiating. Brief private services will be conducted by Mr Clokey at the Moody residence, in North East street, previous to leaving for Orange.

HENRY RUSHEY.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 18 —A telegram reached this place last night, bearing the sad intelligence of the death of Henry Rushey, at Cambridge. Peter Rushey and Robert Arn, a brother and a brother-in-law respectively, left today to attend the funeral. Mr. Rushey formerly lived here. He leaves a wife and children. He was killed in a railroad accident.

MRS. ANNIE M. FOLGER.

A telegram has been received by Robert H. Folger announcing the sudden death of Mrs. Annie M. Folger, wife of Captain W. M Folger, U. S. N., at the home of her mother, Mrs. Margaret T. H. Merrill, in Portland, Maine.

JONAS WALTERS.

Jonas Walters, one of the best known farmers of this vicinity, died at his home west of the city Saturday. The funeral took place today, service being held in Myer's church. Mr. Walters was 83 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Oct. 18, 1898:

LADIES.

Jones, Miss Allen — Shephard, Miss Maudie
Miller, Mrs. Peter — Stevens, Rose
Stitz, Mrs. Mary

MEN.

Bake, O. M. — Stow, Frank H.
Barrett, Geo. W. — Taylor, Ray
Bealle, Fish — Wolcott, D. L.
Leifer, Irwine — Young, Austin

PACKAGES.

McIlwain, H. M.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Another Issue Authorized by the City Council.

$1,200 FOR SANITARY SEWERS.

The Public Library Bonds—Finance Committee Recommends Awarding Them to the Lowest Bidder—The Mayor's Quarterly Report.

The city council held a short session Monday night, transacting routine business. All members were present and President Reay occupied the chair The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $153 15 on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending October 8 On Mr. Kramer's motion the amount was paid.

Mayor Wise presented his quarterly report, which was received. Fines amounting to $65 and license fees aggregating $40 were collected The mayor also reported having notified property owners of the proposed Cedar street improvement

Engineer Borton reported the completion of the Wissmar avenue contracts by Frantz & Wallenhorst and Philip Diefenbacher, also the completion of J. B. Russell's Canal street and Paul Brown's Richville avenue contracts. The amounts allowed are included in the list of bills paid.

Clerk Haring read the bids submitted for the public library bonds. Hayes & Sons, of Cleveland, being the highest, offering par and $333 premium. J. M. Schuckers, of Massillon, bid the lowest, offering to accept the bonds at par. The finance committee recommended awarding the bonds to Mr. Schuckers and the recommendation was agreed to, Messrs. Haag, Smith and Kouth voting no. It has been previously stated in THE INDEPENDENT that subsequent to filing their bid Hayes & Sons declined to accept the bonds, claiming that the special act of legislature authorizing their issue was irregular.

An ordinance providing for the establishment of a grade in Kent street was presented, and on respective suspensions of the rules, read three times and passed.

An ordinance to issue bonds to borrow $1,200 for the improvement of High and Wellman streets by sewerage was likewise passed. The bonds will be in denominations of $240 each, bear six per cent. interest and be dated November 1, 1898.

The clerk reported having received a formal acceptance of the terms of the ordinance granting the East Ohio Gas Company a franchise, also the company's bond for $10,000. Acceptance was deferred until the next meeting because the form of the bond had not been approved by Solicitor Willison, as required by the ordinance.

Mr. Kouth's motion authorizing the construction of stone crossings at the intersection of Henry and Green streets and across an alley in Edna street was agreed to.

J. B. Russell's complaint of the condition of the sidewalk abutting the Humberger lot in West Main street was referred.

On Mr. Kramer's motion the street and alley committee was instructed to sell the grading of Kent street.

The mayor's request for a stove for his office and a cot for the city prison was referred to the prison and police committee with power to act. Mr. Kouth made the motion.

BEGAN THIS MORNING.

Reed & Company's Entire Plant now in Operation.

Work was resumed in full at Reed & Company's plant Monday, a force of 18 blowers and the required number of helpers were added to the force which has been engaged for the past few weeks. A total number of 72 blowers are at work, which does not include the four spare blowers, and the list of names on the pay roll will now approach 250. Work will continue without delay until the season closes in June. There is an unusual demand for Reed & Company's ware and Mr. Reed may find it necessary to erect another furnace in order to cope the orders.

Among the blowers now engaged the following arrived in the city during the past few days: John Harvey and two others from Montreal, Can.; W. H. Albertson and Cornelius Ramsey, New Jersey; Cornelius Wixson, Rochester, N. Y.; Howell Frampis, Streeter, Ill.; John and Charles Wescoat and George Burkhart, Salem, N. J.; Adam Knight, Wenoah, N. J.; J. M. Holson, Joseph McKeen and Clement Tweed, Streeter, Ill.; Gus Opal, New Jersey, and William Smith, Clayton, N. J.

LIBRARY BONDS SOLD.

J. M. Schuckers Agrees to Accept Them at Par.

The public library bonds which were refused by Hayes & Sons, of Cleveland, owing to alleged irregularity connected with their issue, have found a purchaser. J. M. Schuckers, who bids par for the bonds, when advised today of the acceptance of his bid by the city council, stated that he would take them without further delay in order to assist the institution. The bonds draw interest at the rate of six per cent, but are dated April 1, 1899. The money, however, will be advanced at once.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A VERDICT FOR FLICKINGER.

The Court Allows $1 200 for the Loss of an Eye.

CANTON, Oct. 17.—The jury in the damage case of Darley Flickinger vs. Frank C. Brown, of Massillon, reported at 9 o'clock Saturday night, rendering a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,200 Mr. Flickinger lost an eye through a shot fired by Mr. Brown while quail hunting, and sued to recover $10,198. The jury retired at about 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Today Lawyers A. A. Thaver and E G. Willison, representing the defendant, filed a motion for a new trial, alleging that the court erred in receiving evidence objected to by the defendant, in refusing to receive evidence offered by the defendant, in refusing to charge the jury as requested by the defendant and in the charge of the jury.

Thomas F. Turner, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Levi M. Jones, of Canton, has sued to recover $1,000 from the city of Canton. Mr. Jones owns a house in Walnut street which, it is claimed, was damaged by storm water, the sewer constructed by the city being defective and not sufficiently large to drain the street. Other property owners will sue providing Mr. Turner's case is successful.

Fred Wales, of Canton, recently sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for burglary and larceny, has been pardoned. Wales and E. E. Mottinger were indicted in the September term of 1897, but were not apprehended until January, 1898 Wales pleaded guilty to the charge when arraigned.

Hiram Fulk was taken to the penitentiary today by Sheriff Zaiser. Fulk lives in Canton and was indicted by the last grand jury for burglary and larceny, having stolen a quantity of meat at Louisville. He will be required to serve eighteen months, the sentence imposed by Judge McCarty. In the petit larceny proceedings against John France, a plea of guilty has been entered. France was fined $50 and costs and sentenced to 15 days in the workhouse. In the guardianship of Mamie O. Roof, of Massillon, a motion has been filed to set aside the judgment ordering the appointment of a guardian. The will of Maggie Gilliland, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

A marriage license has been granted to Joseph H. Goldsmith and Harriet E. Clouser, of New Berlin.

DISCOVERED IN TIME.

Two Blazes that Might Have Done a Great Deal of Damage.

Dense smoke filled one of the sleeping rooms of the residence of J. S. Eckroat, at 36 North Erie street, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Eckroat's daughter was the first to awaken. She called out that the house was afire, and soon the engine house boys were on the scene. Chris. Baatz extinguished the blaze without difficulty, using chemicals. The fire was caused by a pipe from a stove in the American laundry, next door. Nobody was in the latter place. The flames burned their way through the partition that separated the two places. Altogether the damage will not exceed $50.

A fire that did practically no damage as it was, but which might have destroyed the glass works if it had not been so opportunely discovered, originated on the roof at 3:20 o'clock Sunday afternoon. No 1 was called out, but did not have to throw water.

CONDUCTOR MILLER RETURNS.

While in a Dazed Condition He Lands in Chicago.

Henry A. Miller, the inter-urban line conductor, returned to Massillon Monday evening. Mr. Miller left suddenly a week ago and his friends and relatives were greatly alarmed lest he should have met with some accident. By way of explanation Mr. Miller said today that he had reported off duty because of illness, and, scarcely knowing what he did, boarded a Ft. Wayne train, bringing up in Chicago. As soon as able to do so he returned, and this morning went to Canton to square accounts with the electric railway company. Conductor Miller attributes his condition last week to the large quantity of quinine he had taken

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Now is the time to subscribe.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

Strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders.
See the latest U. S. Govt. Report.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Julius Deja has returned to McBride, Mich.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs Albert Nonamaker, a daughter.

George Crawford, of Columbus, spent Sunday in the city.

H. A. Croxton returned to Newcomerstown Sunday evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pfeil, of Cliff street, a daughter.

Miss Anna Ess is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frances Kiley, in Cleveland.

E. F. Bahney and A. H. Coleman are in New York purchasing holiday goods.

Mrs. Anna Vanderine, of Independence, is the guest of Miss Victoria Knepler.

Mrs. Sebastian Huwig, of Cleveland, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan.

Miss Florence Merriam, of Washington, D. C, is the guest of Miss Corns, in Prospect street.

The Wooster city council is considering a curfew ordinance, and will probably enact one at its next meeting.

The Elyria linseed oil works, valued at $40,000, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Insured for $9,000.

G. L. Albrecht has been appointed a park commissioner by Mayor Wise The council will confirm the appointment this evening.

Mrs. F. X. Arens and children, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Mrs. Margaret R. Miller and Mrs. William Hise, in Hill street.

A party consisting of the Wales, C. M. Russell, McClymonds and Lester families spent Sunday on Mrs. J. M. Lester's farm near Canal Fulton.

W. S. Bloomer, staff artist of the Scripps-McRae league of newspapers, who has just returned from Porto Rico, is the guest of Mrs. B. McCue.

S. A Conrad, who was injured about the head by being thrown from his carriage last Friday, is reported to be better, and is now able to walk about his room.

Dennison Doll, Russell & Company's representative at Dayton, has resigned and will represent the Geiser Manufacturing Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., at Columbus. Mr. Doll resides in Massillon.

The little daughters of Frank Lee, living near Newark, O., ate jimson weed seeds, while out playing on Thursday. Lillian died on Friday, and Mildred is dying. Both children were thrown into convulsions.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kline, Mrs. Per Lee Slater, Mrs. William Kline and Master Paul Kline, who have been the guests of Mrs. Philip Krisher and other relatives in the city have returned to their homes in Owosso, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, who have been sojourning abroad for the past year, arrived in New Philadelphia on last Saturday, and are visiting Mrs. Arnold's parents, Dr. S. O'Donnell and wife.—New Philadelphia Tribune.

Miss Carrie Richards, of Granger, Medina county, is conducting a series of evangelistic meetings at the Grace Reformed church at Crystal Spring. Miss Florence Baker, of Cleveland, is expected to come and assist her this week.

A meeting of the North-Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held in High school hall, Akron, on Saturday, Oct. 22. Prof. E. A. Jones will be present and will deliver an address on "The Reading Circle as an Educational Factor."

At the state conference of charities and corrections held in Mansfield last week, Dr. A. B. Richerdson, superintendent of the Massillon hospital for insane, was elected president for a term of two years. The 1899 conference will be held in Cincinnati.

During the absence of Jacob Knobloch and family, thieves entered their residence, south of the city, last Sunday, and searched the house thoroughly. The only thing of value taken was a fine suit of clothes which Mr Knobloch had recently purchased.

The Sons of Veterans of Youngstown yesterday sent a petition to the authorities at Columbus that they be permitted to join the state militia. They already have uniforms and guns, and will endeavor to be sworn in as soon as the company is made up.

Austin E. Shaw, of Youngstown, was given a verdict on Monday against the Lake Shore railroad company for $10,000 for the loss of a leg. While working in the yard at Ashtabula he fell under a car, mangling his right leg so that amputation was necessary.

Louis P. Lipps, now with Admiral Sampson's flagship Resolute at Havana, has been promoted from a second class machinist to engineer's yeoman, first class. As Mr. Lipps only entered the United States service on July 13, this promotion does him great credit.

The Rev. Mr. Hawk, of Canton, preached his first sermon in the West Brookfield M. E. church Sunday evening. Mr. Hawk is just out of college, this being his first charge. It is possible that he may make an effort to institute a Methodist church in West Massillon.

Frank Stark and John Paul have purchased the meat market in West Main street formerly conducted by George Paul. Both are well known in the city, Mr. Stark having been engaged as baggagemaster on the C., L. & W. railway for a number of years, running between Massillon and Bridgeport.

News of the death of Mrs. Annie M. Folger reached the navy department too late for notice to be given Captain W. M. Folger. The New Orleans left San Juan, Porto Rico, for Philadelphia on Saturday. Captain Folger will have no means of learning of the death of his wife until he reaches that port

The frosts of the past few nights have delighted rabbit hunters. It requires but a few heavy frosts to fatten the little animals and their slaughter has already been commenced. Rabbits are unusually plentiful this fall despite the fact that they are not protected by the game laws.

The first woman lawyer in the Mahoning valley is Miss Lulu Mackey, court stenographer at Warren, who just passed an examination at Columbus for admission to the bar. She has had access to the law library and has diligently exercised her opportunities to observe proceedings in court.

Charles R. Keller, a former Massillonian and a son of Mrs. Reinhart Keller, of this city, has written a letter home stating that he will visit Massillon before spring, when he intends to return to Alaska, where, it seems, he has struck it rich. Mr. Keller telegraphed home upon his arrival from the Northwest a few weeks ago, the telegram being published in this paper at the time.

Excitement over the discovery of gold in Brown township, Carroll county, is at fever heat. The people of that section are of the opinion that the territory is very rich in paying dirt. A mining machine and smelter are on the grounds, having been purchased at a cost of $2,000 by the company, of which A. L Wartman is the head. The machinery has a capacity of twenty-four tons daily.

John Dingler was injured at the Sandbank mine, operated by the Warwick Coal Company, just before noon today. A mule drawing a train of coal cars turned on the wrong track, suddenly doubling the cars and catching Dingler's leg between two of them. Dr. Maurice Smith, who was hastily summoned, found upon examination that the leg was badly bruised, but that there were no bones broken. Mr. Dingler will be laid up, however, for several weeks.

The wedding of Miss May Ellison and James W. Warwick was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Ellison, in Cleveland, on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Paul F. Sutphen officiating. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and Southern foliage plants, chrysanthemums being also prominent. The ceremony took place before a bank of chrysanthemums and palms. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Knowles, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Hough, of Cleveland. The maid of honor was Miss Ida Ellison, sister of the bride, and the best man was Mr. Roger Enwright, of Reading, Pa. Among the guests were a number from Massillon.

William Morgan, president of the local branch of the United Mine Workers of America, will go before the annual convention to be held shortly as a Massillon district candidate for the office of state vice president. Mr. Morgan has worked in the interest of his constituents with a never-waning zeal that has done much toward strengthening the organization; he has had to deal with many situations which would have tried the best, and having stood the test the men he represents now feel that he merits their endorsement for one of the higher offices. The Massillon district has supplied two national presidents, M. D. Ratchford and John McBride, and one state president, John P. Jones. It helps to elect a man to merely come from the Massillon region.

Over four hundred people attended the reception given by the members of the First M. E. church for their newly appointed pastor, the Rev. John I. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson in the lecture room of the church on Tuesday evening. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, palms and flowers. In the receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were Miss Lizzie Reavie, Miss May Bowman, Miss Bertha Martin, William Johns and David Reed. During the evening the Sunday school orchestra played several selections, Miss Bessie Meek, Miss Ethel Martin and Miss Myrtle George gave recitations, little Harry Davis and Miss Pearl Davis played a piano duet and Mrs. Carrie Gould and Charles Mong sang several duets. There were many people present outside of the Methodist congregation and the reception is considered to have been very much of a success.

GESEN-GLEITSMAN.

A Pretty Wedding Takes Place at St. Paul's Church.

Mr. Godfrey Gesen, of Grafton, and Miss Louisa Gleitsman, of this city, were married at St. Paul's church Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. H. Burry and was witnessed by the friends and relatives of both the bride and groom. The church was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated with cut flowers, palms and ferns, and subsequent to the service a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gleitsman, in South Erie street. Albert Howells, of this city, was the groom's best man and Miss Ella Gleitsman, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid.

Edward H. Gleitsman, of Columbus, brother of the bride, and John W. Piper, of Grafton, were ushers and the flower bearers were Master Norman Fidler and Miss Edna Leonard. The wedding march was played by Harry Snyder, who during the ceremony also rendered "The Angel's Serenade." Mr. and Mrs. Gesen will remain in Massillon until Monday when they will leave for Grafton, where they will reside. Mr. Gesen formerly lived in Massillon, having located in Grafton but three months ago The out of town guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gleitsman, of Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. John Piper, of Grafton, and Miss Erhert, of Canal Fulton.

Mayors' Magnetic Catarrh Cure is a pleasant, harmless and scientific remedy, and is absolutely guaranteed.

HE CANNOT RECOVER.

Richard Gardner's Injuries Will Prove Fatal.

STRUCK BY A C., L. & W. TRAIN.

He was Crossing a Trestle Near the Rolling Mill, and Did not Become Aware of the Approach of the Train Until it was too Late—Another Railway Accident.

Richard Gardner, of 192 Clay street, will hardly survive the night. His left leg and right arm are broken, six ribs on the right side are fractured, his head is badly gashed, and he has cuts and bruises on every part of his body. He sustained these injuries at about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, at which hour he was crossing the trestle over Newman's creek, near the rolling mill. Mr. Gardner is somewhat deaf, and he did not notice the approach of the northbound C, L. & W. passenger train until it was within a few feet of him. Then he tried to get to a place of safety, but too late. The engine struck him with great force, hurling him over the side of the bridge. He did not fall in the water, being near the north end of the trestle, twenty-five feet below which his unconscious form was a few minutes later found by Yardmaster Hall and others of the local yard crew, who were at work in the vicinity.

Mr. Gardner was removed to his home, where also reside his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Gardner. He recovered consciousness soon after Mr. Hall reached him, and has since suffered the most excruciating pain. Dr. Hardy attended to his injuries. Being 74 years of age, there is not the faintest possibility of his recovery. The injured man is not able to talk long enough at a time to explain, and members of the family are unable to conceive what could have possessed him to walk on the railroad. It is his morning custom to walk out for an hour or two, and it is likely that today, without noticing what he was doing, he wandered up the tracks.

After the accident the engineer of the train that struck Mr. Gardner, stated that he saw him upon the bridge immediately after passing the mill, and that he blew the whistle and applied the brakes the same instant, but too late to avoid the accident.

FIREMAN BRUNER'S MISFORTUNE.

Wesley Bruner, fireman on the work engine which was on the Pigeon Run switch of the C. L. & W. railway at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, had his right leg broken, and right ankle dislocated at that time and place. In stepping from the cab of the engine his foot struck a stone, which caused the fall by which he was injured Dr. Hardy dressed the injuries, and Bruner left Massillon on the evening train for his home in Uhrichsville.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Items of Interest From the County Seat—Several Massillon Suits.

CANTON, Oct. 19.—Court was resumed in both rooms this morning, Judges McCarty and Taylor presiding Judge McCarty is hearing the case of Jacob Myers vs. E. L. Motts and others. The latter were packing apples for Myers for shipment and it is alleged did not fulfill their contract. The case of Penoyar Bros. vs. Joseph Weaver & Sons is on trial in room No. 2. This suit resulted through a shipment of lumber alleged to have been short.

By Lawyer W. S. Nutt, of Massillon, Mary Hamill has sued Jacob Paul and others petitioning the court to get aside for her an interest in the estate of Jacob Paul deceased; applying for 5 75-100 acres of land. The plaintiff claims to be a daughter of one of the heirs at law, and desires to secure the dower of Sophia Freedman.

Jacob Smith has begun proceedings against John M. Schneider and Anna M. Schneider, to recover $200. The sum is due, it is alleged, on promissory notes.

Allen Gross and Miss Maude Obney were married by Mayor James A. Rice. Miss Obney accompanied her bethrothed to the court house and the happy couple were directed to the the mayor's office by Deputy Probate Judge Aungst.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of John Nutzly, of Sugarcreek township. A petition for release of surety has been filed and granted and new bond ordered in the estate of Solomon Reinohl, of Tuscarawas township. A final distributive account has been filed in the estate of Caroline Charlton, of Bethlehem township. The will of George D. Saxton has been admitted to probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Daniel Gerber and Elta St. John, and John Elmore Garman and Martha H. Linville, of Canton, and John Annakin and Margaret Richards, of North Lawrence.

DEALING WITH WRONGDOERS.

Mayor Wise Comes to a Decision;—Squire Sibila Awaits Developments.

"I did think of sending Abe Lincoln to the workhouse for a long term," said Mayor Wise, this morning, "but he received the news so joyfully that I have come to the conclusion that he would rather be with his 'Butty Ponchey,' as he refers to the workhouse superintendent, than anywhere else. I shall keep him in the city prison on a bread and water diet for a week at least; then turn him loose, and if he doesn't behave or leave the town, rearrest him and give him the same dose. It's the only thing we can do. He's the worst nuisance we have."

John Hintz, of the North End, has begun peace proceedings against his neighbor, William Ratke, alleging that he threatened him with bodily violence. Justice Sibila has set the hearing for Friday evening.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Monthly Report from the Department of Agriculture.

The weather for September has been exceptionally favorable for crops and for farm work. Corn, tobacco, etc., were harvested and cured under excellent conditions, and it is generally reported that the wheat ground is in unusually good condition for the seed. High temperatures prevailed during the first week, and little rain fell over the most part of the state. Crops were forced to maturity very fast. Peaches in particular ripened rapidly, and with the high temperature there was difficulty in handling and shipping successfully.

The second week was much cooler and numerous light frosts were experienced, but without material damage. The conditions were favorable for farm work. The tobacco harvest was carried on as fast as possible, much corn was cut, and the wheat ground was rapidly prepared. The rainfall was very light over all central sections and in a few places plowing was delayed. The third week was warm and dry. In a few ections the ground continued too dry for working, and pastures and grass fields were drying up. Much wheat seeding was done and much corn cut. Tobacco and corn cured well.

The last week was very warm and soaking rains fell over the greater part of the state. The rain put the wheat fields in magnificent condition and assured a good stand. At the end of the month nearly all the corn was ripe and much of it was in the shock. The great bulk of the wheat ground had been seeded and the early sown wheat was coming up rapidly and evenly. Fruit and garden crops were favorably affected by the weather. Pastures and fields were in very good condition.

OTTO BANTZ COMING HOME.

The Third Regiment to be Mustered Out October 25th.

THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of the following letter from Otto Bantz, of Company M, Third O. V. I, now in camp at Columbus:

"Back again in camp, but no table to put our feet under, nor warm bed to sleep in. For a bed we have a little straw on the ground in a tent, and it gets very cold during the night—so cold that many of the boys stay out all night around the campfires. We were all glad to meet each other again, and while there are many discomforts to endure we console ourselves with the thought that our condition might be much worse. We have crowds of visitors in the camp every day, which helps us to pass the time more pleasantly.

I think I will be home the first of next month, for our regiment is to be mustered out October 25th. We will not go to Porto Rico, as was stated some time ago, the war department having decided that Ohio troops have seen enough service and that troops will be sent to the islands from states not yet represented there. I wanted to get a transfer to the Fourth Ohio, now in Porto Rico, but that regiment has been ordered home, so I will have to be mustered out with the rest."

GLAD HE ENLISTED.

Private Meinhart Says the Life of the Soldier is the Life for Him.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, Vt., Sept. 15.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Again I am back under the glorious old flag. My experience as a soldier and the terrible positions I have been in cause me to be thankful that I enlisted at Canton on the fifth of May and was sent to Tampa to join the Third cavalry. The climate of Tampa is severe, being intensely hot. The men suffered beyond belief. We left for Cuba June 5th on a transport. The food we had been eating was bad and the men consequently suffered. On June 27 we landed on Cuban soil, the description of which you have heard. We leave this month for Porto Rico, where I hope the conditions are better. JOHN J. MEINHART, JR.

WEST VIRGINIA'S COAL OUTPUT.

Fourteen Million Tons Mined in the State Last Year.

The chief mine inspector of West Virginia is preparing his report for the year ending June 30, 1898, and a marvelous increase in the tonnage is shown. The total production for the year will amount to over 14,000,000 tons, an increase of nearly 3,000,000 tons over the year before. In Fayette county alone the increase was over 1,000,000 tons over the previous year, and the output was increased in every county in the state except Mineral, Mason and Putnam. New mines are being developed in different parts of the state, and the output for the present fiscal year will not, under normal conditions, fall below 15,000,000 tons, and will possibly exceed that amount. Over 1,000 more men were employed in the West Virginia mines last year than during the year preceding, and the number of days worked is considerably in excess of 1896-1897.

THE SEA OR THE CIRCUS.

Jesse Coxey Says He Must be with One or the Other.

"Give me the sea or the circus," said Jesse A. Coxey, son of the general, having just returned from Indiana and Kentucky, in which states he received his first glimpse of circus life. "Being manager of a circus suits me all right, but it isn't quite like the sea. Still it's the only life on shore that has any charms for me. There's ginger about the circus business, but there's no rocking decks and masts and riggings, though the poles and ropes are somewhat along that line. My father needs me here now, and of course I'll stay. Next year, however, we may give it another whirl."

Lodge of Elks Organized by Colored Men.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19—[By Associated Press]—A lodge of Elks has been organized here by colored men. Grand Exalted Ruler Galvin says the action is unwarranted, and he will prevent their use of the name of the order.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Crystal Spring has Another Experience With Robbers.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE NEEDED.

A Chunk of Coal Weighing 2,375 Pounds Furnishes a Good Sample of Massillon Lump—Interesting Items from Newman and North Lawrence.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 19.—A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alva Mayer.

Burton C. Hardgrove, who has been at home on a thirty days' furlough, has gone to New York to join his regiment.

The organization of a Turner society has been effected in the village, which will have a gymnasium and bowling alley.

A grand ball will be given at Leonard's hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 22. A prize waltz will be a feature of the evening.

A solid lump of coal weighing 2,375 pounds was taken from the Hernbrook mine, and will be exhibited as a sample of "Massillon lump."

Burglars attempted to enter the home of William Fashbaugh on Monday evening. There was no one at home at the time, but the neighbors saw the light of a dark lantern at the house. Mr. Fashbaugh was soon notified and together with John Kiefer made a search, but to no avail. This place is in great need of a vigilance committee.

The local brewery is being remodeled, and the capacity of the plant will be increased.

MINE AT NEWMAN RESUMES WORK.

Miss Lizzie Street returned home last week from New Philadelphia, where she had been visiting friends.

The township trustees held their monthly meeting last Friday, an transacted the usual routine business.

The present postoffice address of David Weidner is Ft. Wayne, where he has struck a good job at fair wages.

Miss Margaret Findley entertained a party of Massillon friends last Sunday.

August Peters and A. C. Miller attended the regular meeting of the board of education at Canal Fulton on Monday. The work on the new school building in district No. 7 was considered and approved as far as completed. The schools were reported to be in good condition. E. J. McLaughlin, of Canal Fulton, and Miss Jeannette Miller, of Massillon, have charge of district No. 8, and the veteran school teacher, D. W. Walter, of West Brookfield, and Miss Sadie Griffith, of this place, have charge of our home school.

David C. Weidner, of this place, and Miss Isabel Lindsay, of Crystal Spring, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock last Thursday at the Massillon home of the Rev. W. H. Shults. The young couple starts out in married life under favorable circumstances and we join with their many friends in wishing them a happy and prosperous wedded life.

The type last week made us say, relative to Mr. Keller taking charge of the Drake mine here, that a good miner usually makes a good mine boss, whereas what we did say was that a good mine usually made a good mine boss. The correction is necessary for it was misleading.

The Western Ohio coal mine has not done any work since early last April, but will resume operations this week. It is expected that three months, run will finish this mine, when it will be abandoned and the machinery removed to another territory.

The exercises at the Massillon hospital last Friday, evidently were not satisfactory to a few who were not strictly "in it," which makes it an easy task to "pick flaws," for misery always likes company.

MISS BROWN'S FUNERAL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 19.—The funeral of Miss Julia Brown, daughter of James Brown, took place Tuesday afternoon, interment being made in Newman's Creek cemetery. Miss Brown's death is a mystery. She went to Massillon Saturday, returned in the evening and went to bed in her usual good health. On Sunday morning she was found lying in her bed in a state of unconsciousness. Drs. Pilkey and Campbell were both hastily summoned. All their attempts to restore consciousness were futile. Neither was able to diagnose the case. The patient lingered in this state until 4 o'clock in the evening when death occurred. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a large number of sympathizing friends attended the burial, to show their respect for the deceased and her friends.

The Hon. John P. Jones spent Sunday with his family at this place.

B. C. Pilkey and D. F. Mock attended the meeting of the school board at Canal Fulton on Monday.

Wm. Buttermore has been appointed truant officer for the township.

The Rev. J. H. Miller and family are now residents of Urban Hill.

Rheumatism Left

Was Almost Unendurable and Growing Worse

A Complete Cure Soon Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Rheumatism is a most painful disease, and medical authorities agree it is caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful success in curing rheumatism because it neutralizes the acid. Read this:

"I have been troubled for five years with rheumatism in my joints. I was at times in such a condition that I could not raise my arms or hands on account of rheumatism in my shoulders. I was growing worse all the time, and felt that I could not stand it much longer. I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it, and it was not long before the rheumatism left me altogether." EDWARD E. KETTERING, Loudonville, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well ever she was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Z T. Baltzly's Drug Store large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Big Four Depot Burned.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct 19.—[By Associated Press]—The Big Four depot at Walton, Ind., was set on fire early this morning and destroyed. Loss, $2,500.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Stock market purely profession l and little interest taken. Money 2½. The close was quiet.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	112⅝	113¼	112¼	112⅛
American Tobacco	11 ¼	113½	112¼	113
Atchison (Pfd.)	33⅝	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
C. B. & Q	114½	114⅝	114	114⅝
Chicago Gas	102¼	102¾	102	102⅝
Louisville & Nashville	54¼	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
New York Central	115⅛	115½	115⅛	115½
Manhattan	95¼	95⅝	94⅝	95⅛
Missouri Pacific	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Rock Island	100½	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
St. Paul	107⅛	107⅝	107	107¼
Western Union	91	91	91	91

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, higher $3.50@$4 00; cattle steady, beeves $4.00@$5.80.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Liverpool cabled wheat ½ penny higher. Receipts in northwest 300 cars over same day last year. On the curb wheat opened 66¼, closed 66⅜.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat				
Dec	65¾	65¾	65	65⅝
May	66⅞	66⅞	66¼	66⅞
Corn.				
Dec.	31⅝	31¾	31½	31¾
May	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	34
Oats.				
Dec	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23
May	23⅞	24	23¾	24
Pork.				
Dec	7 90	8 00	7 90	8 0
Jan	9 15	9 22	9 12	9 20
Lard				
Dec	4 92	4 97	4 90	4 97
Jan	4 97	5 05	4 97	5 05

TOLEDO, Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 70¼.

DALTON, Oct. 19—Wheat, 63-65

BEACH CITY, Oct. 19—Wheat, 60-63

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	66
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	40
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	3 00
Timothy Seed	90-1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	5-6
Sides	6-7
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Potatoes	40
Apples	25-35
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE HUMMING BIRD

THE ONLY BIRD THAT CAN GO BACKWARD WHILE ON THE WING.

During Flight Its Tail is Constantly Expanded and Closed Like a Fan and its Body is Kept in an Almost Vertical Position.

Most of the hummers sip honey from the flowers. Poised on wings that move so rapidly that they appear like a semi-circle of film around their swaying bodies, the birds insert their long beaks into the tubes of flowers and extract nectar with relish. It is true that some of the warblers and kinglets will sometimes of th warblr shrdluntaoin shrdlunef times poise in this way before a leaf and peck an insect from its surface, but this occurs rarely, and it is not a regular habit of these birds. The susurrus of the hummer's wings as he balances in the air or darts from flower to flower has given the birding his name. One of the most wonderful features of hummer flight is the bird's ability to move backward while on the wing—probably the only instance in which a bird is able to accomplish this feat. Mr. Ridgway says that this movement is greatly assisted by a forward flirt of the bird's expanded tail.

There are, however, a few exceptions to this rapid manner of flight, even in the hummer family. One of the most striking is that of the giant humming bird, which flaps its wings in a slow, leisurely way as it hovers over a flower much like the desultory vibrations of a large butterfly's wings. During flight its tail is constantly expanded and closed like a fan, and its body is kept in an almost vertical position, and seems to be suspended from a central point.

It is not to be wondered at that the humming birds are sought for decorative purposes. Their rich colors and bright ornaments make them a tempting prize to the lovers of gaudy fashions. Vast numbers are slaughtered in Mexico and South America, being killed with fine shot or caught with nets and line. On account of this ruthless destruction some species are said to be on the verge of extinction, and of course it will be the most beautiful kinds that will be exterminated first. At a sale held in London on March 21, 1888, more than 12,000 hummer skins were disposed of and in one week 100,000 hummers and other American birds were sold in London at auction. A brilliant hummer, flitting airily amid the foliage and flowers, is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." On a woman's bonnet such a decoration is little short of garish. All the colors of the spectrum, with many intermingled tints, are combined in their plumage, so that some of them seem to be truly kaleidoscopic. One of the most striking ornaments of many of the hummers is the "gorget," as it is called—that is, a gleaming throat patch of imbricated feathers. In the common ruby throat it is ruby, as the name implies; in several species, like Costa's humming bird, the tips of the feathers are purple and the basal portions snow white. In others they gleam in the most metallic red or violet. Sometimes the feathers of these gorgets are elongated into a beautiful ruff on each side of the neck, or into a bearded tuft reaching down from the chin.

Still more wonderful are the crests worn by a number of the species. There for instance, is Guerin's helmet crest, whose head is surmounted by a tall, slender top-knot that looks like a miniature pyramid, while a pointed beard of almost the same length depends from its chin. Princess Helena's coquette has a double crest, both parts running to a sharp point, making them look like two tiny horns, while its gorget is decorated at its base with a semi-circle of elongated feathers that stream out like pennants. The spangled coquette has a crest of the finest spray spread out in the form of a round fan, dappled with metallic black spots.

No less varied and wonderful are the tails of the hummers. Robert Ridgway says: "The shape and development of the tail feathers of the humming birds vary to a degree that has no parallel among other birds. many of the forms assumed being also entirely unique. There are deeply forked and scissor-shaped tails, wedge-shaped tails, double rounded and double emarginated tails, tails and streamers of curious forms, tails with raquette-shaped feathers and tails whose quaint and elaborate structure defies description by any specific term. Several species have long feathers that sweep around in graceful festoons, either running parallel or else crossing each other. These pennants are often free of vanes, save at the end, where there is a broad, fanlike expansion In one form these elongated appendages make a graceful double curve and cross each other twice.

Home for Musicians.

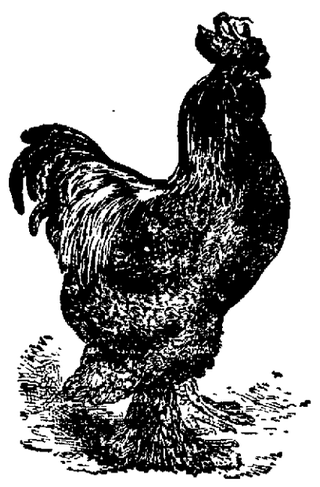
The "House of Repose for Musicians," founded by Signor Verdi, is now almost finished. It is nearly three years since the first stone was laid. It is situated in the Piazza Michael Angelo, Buonarroti, outside Porta Magenta, Milan.

No exterior sign shows that the house is Verdi's work, and he ordered the architect, Boito, to avoid all external pomp, while preserving an elegant simplicity. Inside it is far grander than outside. It is designed to house one hundred musicians—sixty men and forty women—during the last years of their lives. There is a central hall for meetings and concerts, infirmary. Verdi wished that the two open terraces, an oratory and an house should not bear his name, but the Milan people already call it "Casa Verdi."—London Daily News.

CHICKEN FEVER.

A Man From California Prescribes Moderation in All Cases.

I claim this chicken fever that gets us all some time during our experience is contagious and needs a remedy, writes M. M. Johnson in Rural Californian. I would prescribe moderation in all cases. If it is an extremely bad case where the patient has quite a reasonable income, in order to get rich the first year in the poultry business, I would advise some kind of a tonic, such as holding on to a part of some job that he is acquainted with and knows its bearings. I can't make fun of any one with the fever. I had it once myself and am too sensitive now to even think how I pulled through. It was about six years ago this month that I was stricken. It came on in this way: If it only cost one bushel of grain to keep a hen one year, I could buy said one bushel in corn for 85 cents If said 85-cent hen laid 240 eggs in one year, at 1 cent each, I would have $2.25 clear profit out of the said one hen. Whereas, if one hen makes a profit of $2.25, why would not 100 hens make a profit of $225? My figures said they would And if $225 was the profit of 100 hens, then 1,000 hens would bring me in the nice income of $2,250 every year; and about all I would have to do would be to buy the grain and wheel in the eggs. Then I took up the broiler question for consideration. It considered fine, is as follows: One dozen eggs, worth 12 cents, turned into broilers worth 40 cents each. The figures ran wild and some of them got away, and I have never been able to get said figures all together since. Gentle readers, can any of you sympathize with me? Have you ever had it? Some years later I had gone through all the experiences that belong to the novice in the business. I find that poultry really pays, and the best way to make it pay is to throw away your slate and pencil, roll up your sleeves and go into it. Start on small capital and with a small flock. Learn the trade and grow up with it. You will find a screw loose occasionally, but always carry a screw driver.



Buff Cochan.

Weaning Time

The offspring of a sow that has grown up on the farm from a line of ancestors under the same treatment will probably do better in the hands of that farmer than the pigs from a sow raised under a different regime, says an exchange. But dissatisfaction with a pure-bred sow begins usually about weaning time. Corn planting and then harvest following make a break in the care given them, and the change is more noticeable in their appearance than it is in that of the common pigs. Immediately the improved pigs fall into disrepute on that farm. While an improved pig will respond readily to improved care, it does not follow, as assumed by many, that their improved values consist in being able to endure indifferent treatment and more of it than their dams have been accustomed to. With improved stock, to insure success, must come improved treatment; or, rather, advanced ideas in the care of stock are followed by putting the ideas into practice.

Garden Work.

If the tops of petunias are cut almost wholly away the plants will quickly send up new shoots which will give us finer flowers during the cool fall weather than those of midsummer. Seeding pansies from early self-sowing will give some large and richly colored flowers during the next two months. Now is the time to arrange for next spring's pansy bed by transplanting seedlings from the old bed or sowing seed of choice strains.

This is the month too in which to set out bulbs. In planting lilies it is an excellent plan to put clear sand immediately about the bulbs. Not a great deal, but enough to keep the heavier dense soil from coming in contact with them. Lilies should be set seven or eigth inches deep, in order to get them below the line where there is danger from heaving of soil from the action of frost.

Now is the best time of the year to get together a stock of potting soil. You will have use for some a little later on, when the plants are being got ready for the house, and probably in winter; and surely in spring, when such plants as dahilas, tube roses and cannas have some from the woods and some from the pastures and some from the garden; also a liberal quantity of good sharp sand. From these elements you can mix a compost that enables you to grow most plants well.

Look your house plants over and ascertain if any need repotting. If they do attend to them now. If this work is promptly done they will have entirely recovered from the little disturbance gvien their roots by the time it is necessary to take them into the house.

AT GREAT ODDS.

SCHLEY EAGER THOUGH IT WAS CRUISER AGAINST BATTLE-SHIP

Word Had Come to Schley That the Pelayo, Had Reached the Caribbean, and He Was Directed to Engage Her When Found.

Here is an incident which shows more clearly than anything else just what the navy is ready to do and how delicately balanced is the chip on the shoulders of our sea-fighters. When Schley had enriched our history on July 3 and every ship in these waters under the royal banner of Castile had been shattered he was sailing east to resume station before Santiago. Word came to him that the Pelayo, the pride of the Spanish navy had reached the Caribbean, and he was directed to engage her as soon as found. To naval experts the suggestion that a cruiser fight a battleship is insanity gone mad, but, nevertheless, the Brooklyn started on her errand.

Near Santiago a battle-ship was sighted, heavily armored and turreted, but at such a distance that her colors could not be distinguished under the glass. Toward her the Brooklyn started. Commodore Schley and Captain Cook stood on the forward bridge as the big cruiser fairly leaped forward to give battle.

"She is white, an unusual thing in war time!" said the Commodore, watching the stranger through the glass. "I don't believe she is Spanish," he remarked a moment later; and then, consulting a picture of a sister ship to the Pelayo, suddenly exclaimed: "By Jove! It is the Pelayo, after all!"

"On the signal bridge!" shouted Captain Cook. "Can you make out her colors?"

"Not yet, sir," came the answer, followed a moment later by, "We have raised her colors, sir, and she is Spanish."

"Send your men to quarters, Cook," said the Commodore, "and start an eight-inch shell for her when I give the word."

On went the Brooklyn, fast closing the distance between herself and the stranger—a big battle-ship of modern type and with her flag aft—two stripes of red on each side of yellow, as it appeared, and the crown in the proper place. The bugle sung "To quarters!" and the men although they had been fighting all morning, rushed to their guns with a cheer. For a moment the Commodore hesitated. "On the signal bridge!" he called "Are you certain the stranger is a Spaniard?"

"Certain, sir," came the reply. "I can see her colors distinctly."

The Commodore had his glasses on the battleship. Turning to the captain of his ship, he said: "Cook, that fellow is not at quarters. His guns are turned away from us. He is not up to snuff. Watch him closely, and the moment he sends his men to quarters or moves a turret, let drive. Give him everything we have. We will sink him in twenty minutes, unless he gets a shot under our belt."

Just then the officer on the bridge reported that the battle-ship was signaling with the international code, and soon translated the message: "This is an Austrian battle-ship."

Half an hour later the commander of the Maria Theresa (Austrian) was seated in Commodore Schley's cabin.

"If you had sent your men to quarters or moved a turret I should have raked you; it was a narrow escape." said the Commodore, during the conversation. "Your flag is so like Spain's, saving that you have a white stripe where she has yellow, that it is hard to tell them apart at any considerable distance, and I came very near letting drive at you."

"We know that," returned the Austrian, "and we were very much worried. We signaled you long before you answered. We had no wish to be troubled. We have seen the wrecks along the coast. But," he inquired, as he arose to leave, "do you send cruisers to meet battleships?"

The Commodore smiled as he answered: "We always make a fight with the first ship we have at hand. We never wait because we are outrated. We try to win with what we have."

"You Americans are very remarkable," said the Austrian, as he went over the side of his boat.

Gunpowder in Hunting.

A curious feature about this evolution in methods of hunting was the hesitation with which gunpowder was taken up by the great nobles. Not only did it take quite a century to familiarize hunters with it but the evidence that has come down to us shows that the humble classes were the first to use it for sooting game. Maximilian, ardent sportsman that he was, tells us himself that he could shoot further and with greater accuracy with his crossbow than his keeper could with the fire tube. To prove this he tells us the well known story of a certain chamois standing at a distance of 200 fathoms, which, after being pronounced as too far off by his henchman, who was armed with one of the first sporting firearms mentioned in print, comes tumbling down, pierced at the first attempt, by the emperor's bolt. From other sources we learn of strict measures being adopted to prevent poachers and "woodloafers" using firearms, and this at a period when princes still used the cumbrous crossbok and spear. It was only in the last quarter of the sixteenth century that firearms had ousted other weapons for certain forms of the chase, the deer hattue being among the latter.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The man who attempted to "cloak his sin" could not find a garment large enough.

HEISKELL'S

Ointment cures eczema, freckles, sunburn, pimples or any skin disease. Most stubborn cases yield quickly and permanently to this powerful

OINTMENT

For skin eruptions arising from impure blood use **HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS** They act on the liver. Make the eyes bright and complexion healthy. Ointment, 50c. a box. Pills, 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail by Johnston, Holloway & Co. 531 Commerce St., Phila.

JUST THIS.

IT REACHES THE DISEASED PARTS.

MAYERS' MAGNETIC CATARRH CURE is a pleasant, harmless and scientific remedy.

Its medical elements are so volatile, potent and penetrating that, when liberated by heat, a dense vapor is formed which as it is inhaled penetrates every nook and corner in the air passages and every cavity in the head, spreading an antiseptic healing balm on the diseased surfaces.

It destroys the germs of catarrh, neutralizes and removes from the system all the poison of the disease without the disagreeable douching, snuffing spraying, or stomach dosing as in other methods of treatment.

MAYERS' MAGNETIC CATARRH CURE cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, etc. Your money back if it fails in your case. Price $1.00, any drug store or mailed for price. Write for booklet on health.

THE MT. CITY DRUG CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Lasting Cure.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1898.

Mt. City Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN.—I was cured of catarrh of the head and throat by your remedy in 1893. I have had no return of the disease since, and I would cheerfully recommend the remedy to all who are suffering with catarrh. The remedy is pleasant and harmless, and I believe will cure the worst cases of catarrh if used according to directions.

J. W. HULSE.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

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At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

Frazer Axle Grease

Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

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500 SQUARE FEET TO EACH ROLL—36" WIDE—ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

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Nonburn is an absolutely Fire-Proof sheathing and can be had for about the same cost as "burnable" papers.

Nonburn acts as a barrier to flames, and will not throw off that stifling smoke which so endangers life in case of fire.

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FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

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Trains Arrive and Depart on Central [illegible] Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	1 35	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00	
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 38	7 30	6 16	5 45	
Columbiana "		3 40		7 28		
Lectonia "		3 47		7 35		
Salem "	9 12	4 01	8 34	7 50	6 37	
Alliance ar.	9 25	4 08	8 55	8 20	6 55	
Alliance lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM	
Maximo "		4 55		8 37		
Louisville "		5 01		8 49		
Canton "	10 26	5 21	9 27	9 06		
Massillon "	10 38	5 40	9 46	9 22		
Lawrence "		5 52		9 37		
Canton City "		6 00		9 44		
Orrville "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55		
Smithville "		6 20		10 10		
Wooster "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22		
Shreve "		6 56		10 44		
Big Prairie "		7 02		10 54		
Lakeville "		7 16		10 57		
Louisonville "		7 25		11 10		39
Perrysville "		7 30		11 20		AM
Lucas "		7 43		11 34		
Mansfield "	12 25	7 54	11 30	11 50	6 30	
Crestline ar.	12 50	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55	
Bucyrus lv.	1 16	PM	12 26	4 03	7 33	
Lima "	2 50		2 00	6 10	9 50	
Van Wert "	3 34		2 44	7 05	10 43	
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 35	8 10	11 55	
Warsaw lv.	5 31		4 42		1	
Plymouth "	6 10		5 18		2	
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 17		3	
Chicago ar.	9 00		7 45		5	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv.	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00	
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59	
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 34	5 37	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 43	6 36	.....	32
Lima "	3 15	9 38	7 35	8 30	AM
Bucyrus "	5 19	11 19	9 45	10 09	
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	5 20
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 45
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	5 57
Perrysville "	7 09			11 41	6 09
Loudonville "	7 19			11 51	6 17
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 27
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	6 31
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	6 39
Wooster "	8 07			12 42	7 00
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25
Canton City "	8 37				7 31
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 38
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	7 50
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 24
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 2-	3 38	10 10
Leetonia "	10 45		2 43	b	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 50		10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 53	4 45	3 55	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

	10	
	AM	
	9 35	
	9 53	
	10 41	
	11 30	
	AM	

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 9 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily, except Sunday. ‖Meals. †Flag Stop. bStops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. for Akron and Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 34 and 42. Nos. 9 and 15 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT AUG 28th, 1898.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1†	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*†
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Cher'y St	.....	.....	4 00	....
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	.....	....
Oak Harbor	8 20	2 23	5 02	.....
Fremont	8 40	2 44	5 27	.....
Clyde	8 54	2 57	5 43	....
Bellevue	9 06	3 10	5 58	.....
Monroeville	9 19	3 23	6 13	.....
Norwalk	9 28	3 32	6 22	.....
Wellington	10 05	4 10	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	4 21	.....	.....
Lodi	10 30	4 35	.....	.....
Creston	10 48	4 49	.....	.....
Orrville	11 18	5 13	.....	.....
Massillon	11 50	5 42	.....	6 45
Navarre	12 12	6 00	.....	7 00
Zoar	12 35	6 21	.....	7 25
Valley Jct	12 43	6 28	.....	7 33
Sherrodsville	1 08	6 51	.....	8 00
Bowerstown	1 23	7 07	.....	8 16
Unionvale	2 08	7 57	.....	9 10
Brilliant	4 29	.....	.....	10 54
Mingo Jct.	4 39	.....	.....	11 04
Steubenville Ar	4 50	.....	.....	11 15
Martins Ferry	3 10	9 05	.....	10 20
Wheeling	3 20	9 15	.....	10 30
ARRIVE.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

WESTWARD.	NO. 4*	NO. 6†	NO. 8*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 00	3 40	.....
Martins Ferry	5 39	10 10	3 50	.....
Steubenville Lv	.....	9 05	2 10	.....
Mingo Jct.	.....	9 16	2 21	.....
Brilliant	.....	9 26	2 31	.....
Unionvale	6 38	11 18	5 03	.....
Bowerston	7 21	12 08	5 55	.....
Sherrodsville	7 35	12 24	6 12	....
Valley Jct	8 00	12 54	6 35	.....
Zoar	8 08	1 02	6 42	.....
Navarre	8 30	1 27	7 05	....
Massillon	8 50	1 50	7 20	.....
Orrville	9 20	2 22	P. M.	.....
Creston	9 45	2 48	.....	.....
Lodi	10 00	3 03	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	3 19	.....	.....
Wellington	10 25	3 30	.....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 03	4 10	.....	7 00
Monroeville	11 13	4 20	.....	7 10
Bellevue	11 27	4 35	.....	7 25
Clyde	11 40	4 50	.....	7 40
Fremont	11 55	5 05	.....	7 57
Oak Harbor	12 15	5 26	.....	8 20
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30	.....	.....
Toledo Cher'y St	.....	.....	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M	P. M.		A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Wed'n'day, June 15, '98, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 5 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8:00 a.m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898.

North Bound Main Line.	2	4	6	8
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Central Standard	.....	5 50	.....	.....
Bellaire	.....	6 05	1 40	5 [illegible]
Bridgeport	.....	6 08	1 43	5 [illegible]
Uhrichsville	4 45	8 10	3 45	7 12
New Philadelphia	5 04	8 28	4 03	7 28
Canal Dover	5 11	8 38	4 10	7 3
Justus	5 41	9 03	4 39	8 03
Massillon	6 00	9 23	4 54	8 18
Canal Fulton	6 18	9 40	5 11	.....
Warwick	6 25	9 49	5 18	.....
Sterling	6 48	10 12	5 40	.....
Seville	6 55	10 18	5 48	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 04	10 26	5 55	.....
Medina	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Lester	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Brooklyn	8 14	11 34	7 01	.....
Cleveland	8 30	11 50	7 15	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 25	10 50	6 40	3 25
Grafton	8 48	11 07	6 58	3 42
Elyria	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 52
Lorain	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Central Standard	7 20	2 25	5 30	.....
Cleveland	7 35	2 41	5 47	.....
Brooklyn	8 22	3 28	6 42	.....
Lester	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Medina	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Seville	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Sterling	9 18	4 22	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 30
Justus	10 08	5 12	8 35	6 46
Canal Dover	10 34	5 31	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 22
Uhrichsville	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	8 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire	.....	5 25	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	6 27	2 25	4 25	9 50
Elyria	6 44	2 39	4 40	10 05
Grafton	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester	7 28	3 12	5 16	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10	† No. 6
Massillon	A. M.	A. 8 05	A 11 30	P 8 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 13	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 21	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 1 15	P 8 30	P. 6 35
Akron	8 42	P 12 01	2 18	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	2 53	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	3 20	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Seller

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	3 Day Ex Sun	
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m	
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15	.....	
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	7 50	3 25	.....	
Newburg ..... "	9 13	8 05	3 38	.....	
Hudson "	9 35	8 40	4 10	.....	
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 54	4 33	.....	
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45	.....	
Orrville ... { Ar	1 0	10 00	5 40	.....	
Orrville ... { Lv	11 08	10 10	5 45	.....	
Millersburg.. "	11 41	11 00	6 30	6 05	
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 15	p. m	7 01	
Mt. Vernon { Ar	1 30	12 55	.....	7 36	
Mt. Vernon { Lv	1 265	1 1240	.....	17 36	
Centerburg.. "	1 17	1 10	.....	7 [illegible]	
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 36	.....	8 [illegible]	
Columbus.....Ar	2 1	2 15	.....	8 [illegible]	
	p. m	a. m		a. m	
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 45	.....	.....	

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
Cincinnati... Lv	8 00	3 00	.....	.....	
Columbus....Lv	11 30	12 35	.....	4 35	
Westerville.. "	11 58	1 06	.....	5 05	
Centerburg.. "	12 31	1 51	.....	5 39	
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 55	2 20	.....	6 05	
Mt. Vernon { Lv	11 00	12 25	.....	16 10	
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40	.....	6 26	
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35	
Orrville... { Ar	3 06	4 45	9 35	p.m.	
Orrville... { Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40	.....	
Akron..... { Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	
Akron..... { Lv	4 05	16 05	11087	.....	
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 48	.....	
Hudson "	4 30	6 30	1 02	.....	
Newburg "	5 05	7 05	11 42	.....	
Euclid Ave.. "	5 16	7 16	11 [illegible]	.....	
Cleveland....Ar	5 3	7 3-	0	.....	
	p.m	a.m.	a.m.		

	114	Mls	Dresden Branch		116
	a m.				p.m
.....	[illegible]	.....	Lv Millersburg Ar	.....	†6 00
.....	7 00	0	" ....Killbuck .... "	.....	5 30
.....	8 10	18	" .... Warsaw .... "	.....	4 15
.....	8 [illegible]	27	"...Cooperdale... "	.....	3 00
.....	9 [illegible]	38	Ar ....Trinway Lv	.....

A VERY SUDDEN DEATH.

Miss Julia Brown Sees Massillon and Then Dies.

THE FUNERAL AT NORTH LAWRENCE

The Cause of Death was Congestion of the Brain—Report of a Reception at Crystal Spring and All the Other News of Other Towns—Burglary at Dalton.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 17.—The entire community was shocked Sunday evening by the news that Miss Julia Brown was dead. Miss Brown was one of North Lawrence's most popular and handsome young ladies, and her sudden death has cast a deep gloom on all her friends. She was in good health Saturday evening, having been in Massillon that day. She retired as usual, and during the night suffered a congestion of the brain, from which she never rallied. The funeral will take place from the Brown residence Tuesday at 2 p. m., and later from the M. E. church, the Rev. R. M. Yoder officiating. Rebecca lodge and I. O. G. T. will have charge of the services The pall bearers will be Miss Alice Pollock, Miss Ada Johnson, Miss Jennie Livsey, Miss Emma Wolf, Miss Maggie Johnson and Miss Emma Johnson.

Miss Annie Davis, of Canton, spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Mrs. Andrew Dixon spent the latter part of last week with her daughter in Akron.

John J Pollock, of Uhrichsville, spent Sunday with his parents, and on Sunday a family dinner was given at the home of John Pollock, where the parents, with the four sons and four daughters, took part after an absence of three years.

CRYSTAL SPRING ITEMS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 17.—Simplicity and a lack of extravagance marked the reception which followed the wedding of David Weidner, jr., of Newman, and Miss Isabella Lindsay, of this place, on Thursday afternoon, at the home of the Rev. W. H. Shults, in Massillon. William Weidner, a brother of the groom, was the best man, and Miss Gwynie Rummins attended the bride. Promptly after the marriage ceremony the party was driven to the home of the bride's parents, where a bounteous supper was ready and waiting. Only intimate friends and relatives were present. The newly married couple will reside here.

Miss Richard, a lecturer, of Granger, O., will talk on evangelism a few nights in the Reformed church at this place.

A few cases of malarial fever are reported in the village.

The Blind Trio Concert Company gave two pleasing entertainments in Leonard's hall on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The programme on Saturday night consisted of trios, duets and solos, both in instrumental and vocal music. On Sunday night a sacred concert was given. The troupe was well patronized both nights.

WHILE ALL WERE AWAY FROM HOME.

DALTON, Oct. 17.—John Devere, night engineer at the Howells mine, returned from work Saturday to find that his home had been broken into and $50 worth of clothing stolen. Mrs. Devere was visiting in Orrville. There being no one at home, the work of the burglars was easy. Search warrants were gotten out and numerous houses in the village were gone through, but without result.

SOLD THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Township School Board Meets in Massillon Monday.

The township school board met in regular session in Massillon on Monday. The members present were Messrs Leifer, Leeper, Kerstetter, Allen and Miss Cunningham.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Mr. Kerstetter was instructed to engage another teacher for the Riverside school, which now has an attendance of one hundred and thirty pupils. There are two rooms in the building, but in recent years only one had been in use. The attendance has lately increased considerably.

The East Ohio Gas Company having asked for the right of way over township school property in the vicinity of Genoa, it was agreed to sell the privilege for $5

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Miss Bertha Richard's Horse Becomes Unmanageable.

A horse driven by Miss Bertha Richard, who lives near Genoa, became unmanageable Sunday evening, and ran away. At Miller's crossing Miss Richard was thrown from the carriage, her head striking against one of the rails of the inter-urban line. A gash several inches in length was cut in her forehead and another over the left temple. Miss Richard was rendered unconscious by the shock, and was brought to Massillon, where Dr. S. Hattery dressed the wounds. Dr Hattery stated this morning that Miss Richard's injuries are very painful, but not dangerous. A sister of Miss Richard was also in the buggy, but escaped without injury.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE FRUIT CULTURIST.

Apples That Drop Should be Picked Up —Pears, Peaches and Melons.

The season of early apples is past, and as there are always a great deal of fruit lying under the trees decaying, it is not only wise to gather them up for tidiness, but for the destruction of the apple worms contained in the fruit. If the fruit lies under the trees, there is great danger of a larger crop of codlin moths next season.

Winter apples have to be harvested, the crop is not large in this section this year, but the fruit is of excellent quality, owing to the great amount of moisture and they will be profitable to gather for there will not be a glut this year. It is well to see after barrels before it is time to pick; those who leave this matter till the last moment are apt to run short if they trust to collecting second hand barrels. It is on the whole best to use new ones, if for shipment, but for home use it is not of so much moment. We like to gather the fruit and put in piles near the trees for a few days, then when the gathering is done, sort into grades and put away for the winter. Russets will keep on the trees until the last, and really need a few light frosts to mature them on the trees. If it is desired to make cider, the russets make the best as it does not ferment so quickly and may be kept sweet for the greater part of the summer, ours, made from the Golden Russet apple, was good until July.

Pears need picking as fast as the varieties come in. Many of the kinds are past and we are just picking Bartlett. Fruit should always be gathered when the stem parts from the branch freely; there is no better guide than this. Our trees have been decimated by the fire blight to such an extent that it will only be a short time when there will be no fruit to pick, young, thrifty trees seem to suffer more than the older ones.

Pears have always been considered good trees to plant in the peach orchards, alternating them in the rows, so that when the peaches are worn out the pears are still in good bearing for years. This is still the custom in this vicinity, and is practised on the farms but it now seems as though the peach is the longer lived of the two

Melons are very fine this year, owing to the heat and moisture; the size is far above the average, but there is a great amount of cracked fruit, due to about a week of dry weather we had, causing a cessation of growth, and then another start after the rains. Such fruits have to be disposed of in the home markets quickly, and will not travel or keep long, but there is enough to balance this loss in the crop by the quantity on the vines. A disease that attacks the leaves similar to the violet spot, seems to be quite prevalent. Soon every leaf is dead and the crop ruined, it is quite a serious matter, as the fruits do not swell after it has got a good start, and the flavor of those that mature is very deficient. Our experiment station is, I believe, working the matter out, and soon we shall know more about it We have not had it in our patch yet, so have had no chance to try remedial measures, but doubtless there are many readers that are wondering what is the matter with their melons.

Plant diseases this year are rampant owing to the great amount of humidity and heat that gives just the conditions for the rapid germination of the spores of the various fungi that seem specially fitted for each crop. Celery is badly rusted also, and plum rot has claimed all the fruit there was—not a great deal truly, but promised to be of fine size and quality.—E. O. Orpet, Mass., in American Gardening.

Cheap Fertilizers Condemned.

The New Hampshire experiment station in bulletin 49, says: Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient of a fertilizer, costing about three times as much as either potash or available phosphoric acid, and is invariably the constituent to be lowered in a mixed fertilizer in order to reduce the price. It is only in exceptional soils such as new ground or land previously heavily manured, that crops will receive nitrogen sufficient for successful growth when such low grade fertilizers are applied. Several letters have been received during the past year testifying to the disappointment liable to be incurred by the users of fertilizers containing small proportions of active nitrogen. The buyers of ready-mixed fertilizers should bear in mind that it is as important that they study the composition of the fertilizers as that the station chemist does. In the latter case it is essential to know merely that the analyses and guarantees are alike, while in the former it is necessary to know that the composition is suitable for the uses intended. The name of a brand is no indication that it is suitable for a special crop. Hardly two manufacturers agree in their special fertilizers for corn and similar crops, while some companies issue not less than three distinct mixtures each for such a crop as potatoes. It should also be remembered that there is no "best fertilizer" made, but each farmer may, by careful observation, determine those brands which serve his purpose best, and he should know them by their composition, instead of simply by name or price. A comparison of the constituents of any ten fertilizers should convince the user of commercial fertilizers that they cannot be bought haphazard and return a profit to the buyer. The user must try to find out the class of mixture that he needs and thus avoid purchasing unnecessary ingredients while failing to secure necessary ones.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

BETWEEN DEWEY AND SAMPSON IN HANDLING MEN.

While Firm in Enforcing Commands Dewey Had the Confidence of the Sailors—An Interesting Case Cited by a Former Apprentice.

A letter recenty received from August H. Runge, an apprentice boy on the Colorado in the sixties, but now assistant chief engineer of the Minneapolis fire department, recalls an interesting incident. I give it here as illustrative of the difference between Rear Admirals George Dewey and William T. Sampson in the capacity to handle men:

We were off Palermo, Sicily. The crew of the Colorado had a surfeit of drill during the day and were inclined to be a little sulky. You must bear in mind that we had the reputation of having the best drilled ship in European waters, barring neither class nor nation. This reputation was not gained by flying a gold painted sign at our mizzen truck. It was due to the admirable management of Mr. Dewey as executive officer and to the pride the men took under him in perfecting their work by continuous painstaking drills. At sunset on the day in question the watch below was called up for boat drill. Mr. Sampson had the deck. When the word was passed to hoist away on the falls Sampson was very much displeased with the listlessness of the crew.

"Look alive there, you men! You trail along like a lot of lubberly mourners hired to follow a Hindu funeral."

None of the boys knew how Hindu lubbers trailed at funerals; indeed, I have an idea that Mr. Sampson was equally ignorant, but all the same the boys were mad and showed it by slackening up.

Mr. Sampson was beside himself with anger. Three times were the boats lowered to the water. Just before he gave the word the last time to hoist away he shouted:

"I'll black list every mother's son of you from liberty on shore if there is any more of this hangdog work. Hoist away there, now!"

The men were now on their mettle. Liberty ashore is one grand prize of the man-o'-war's man; but Jacky is not going to buy it. With one accord the long line started on a slow man's race up to the quarter deck, noisly tramping to the time of the dead march in "Saul." Mr. Sampson looked as if he were about to jump off the bridge, and lay about him with his trumpet. Fortunately at this moment Mr. Dewey came up the after hatchway, attracted by the unusual noise. Taking in the situation at a glance, he sprang up the steps leading to the bridge.

"I'll take the deck, sir," he said Mr. Sampson handed over the speaking trumpet and retired to the other end of the bridge with a very sullen look.

"Belay that, you men!" Mr. Dewey called out in a short, firm voice The boys halted and looked up. Mr. Dewey looked down the line for a moment, cool, quiet and smilingly confident. change in the moral temperature. There was at once a very perceptible

The boats were again lowered to the water.

"Man the falls, my men!"

The long lines were grasped with a hearty grip, the men nodding to one another approvingly.

"Hoist away, there!"

With a hearty stride the men walked away with the falls with such good good will that four cutters came flying up to the davits with a celerity that threatened to send them inboard.

"Belay all. Pipe down the watch below, boatswain."

The boys scampered off to the forecastle to get their usual evening smoke while Mr. Dewey after a few words in an undertone to Mr. Sampson went below, leaving that officer a wiser and possibly a better man.

How to Eat.

The late Mr. Gladstone had a theory as to the virtues of slow eating. He chewed thirty-two chews on each mouthful of meat, and the balance of his mastication was in the same long mere. Mr. Gladstone lived to a ripe and respectable old age, and so far as known he never suffered from that peculiarly American curse, dyspepsia.

But now comes a scientific sharp who says slow eating is a mistake. The animals know how to eat and few of them eat slowly. Of course, the cow is an exception.

Now, this scientist says if you eat slowly your stomach gets tired of waiting, and cuts up all sorts of bad tricks. At the same time it doesn't seem as if the noon rush ,and the five-minutes-for refreshments theory was a good one.

"Does your boy eat between meals?" asked the doctor of the fond father.

"No," said the latter, "he doesn't have time."

"Which, of course, meant that the boy's meals were continuous performances, although unfortunately, no light is thrown on the rate of speed of his jaws, nor on the state of his digestion.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Old Folks.

My little ones have gone away
To stay a month or two
With grandpa's folks, some seven miles
This side of Kalamazoo;
I'm sorry for the poor old souls;
They're feeble now at best,
And if they stand the present whirl
They'll need a good, long rest.

Impartial.

An English clergyman, recently settled in a small town in Perthshire, met a farmer's boy while visiting the members of his congregation. In the course of conversation the boy said his parents had an aunt staying with them The parson, not having much acquaintance with the Scottish language, and not quite comprehending what the boy said asked

"Then, do I understand that your aunt is on your father's side or on your mother's?"

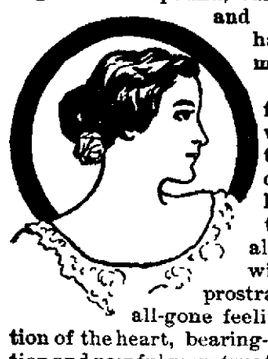
To which the young agriculturist replied:

"Weel, whiles the ane an whiles the ither, excep' when feyther leathers them baith."—Dundee People's Journal.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

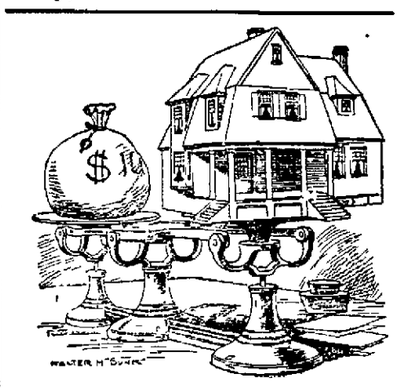


I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131¼ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

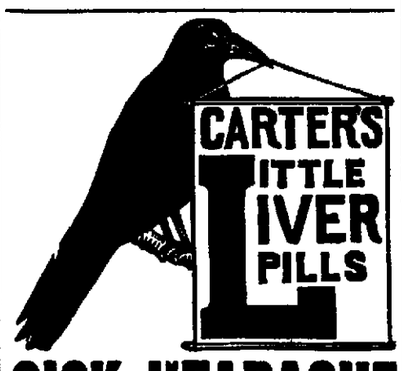
Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—Mrs. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.



AS GOOD AS GOLD

and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn
Stone Block.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

C & B LINE CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

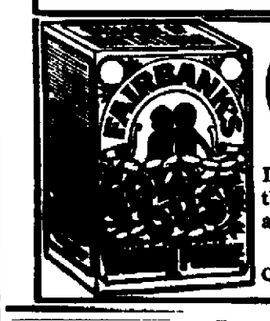
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
CLEVELAND, O.

Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.



GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

To Mackinac

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS

COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN
Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, THE SOO " MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $17; from Toledo, $14; from Detroit, $12.50.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Fare, $1.50 Each Direction.
Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75.
Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest
Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct. Only

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN
CLEVELAND, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Send 2c for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz. he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for **medical** treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful **chemical** and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. **The remedies for the whole** course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Oct. 27th, '98.

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE.

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOME THOUGHTS.

What the Dismantling of an Old Home Teaches.

If every young couple, rich as well as poor, could be brought face to face with the accumulations of family life which have extended over two generations, they would find themselves freed from many an unsatisfied craving and cease from nourishing many covetous desires.

At a recent "bargain sale" of furniture in a great shop, there was a noticeable sprinkling of very young purchasers; so few years had passed over their heads that a looker on felt perplexed to imagine the stripling husband and the girl wife seated at the head and foot of the dining tables they were scrutinizing. They walked apart to consult as to whether they could make the slender purse cover the additional ten dollars which was demanded for some bit of mirror inserted in the sideboad or an extra monstrosity of machine carving on the back of the chairs. Everywhere around them were more conspicuous, more expensive, more showy things; stretch their few dollars to their utmost limit, the girl wife's eyes still wandered covetously to the things out of reach. All the joy of their plenishing was dulled by a desire for the unattainable. The young man's face lost its earnestness after all, he could not give his bride her heart's desire

There was an ascending scale of price; a distinct demarcation of ascend-degrees of wealth, but a common look of regret that each in turn could not have something yet finer than the best within their reach. Descending to the elevator with the looker-on a brown young farmer, holding with distinctive American courtesy his vain little wife's white silk parasol? (!) looked utterly disheartened. She who had chosen this absurd piece of finery for the country road had evidently been unwilling to have anything he was able to give her. Her heart had been won by curious adornments and the glitter of glass.

By sharp contrast the observer had been called to decide what was of real value, what of little worth, from the stored belongings of a large family who had gathered accretions of material things from the four quarters of the globe. If there is a method of teaching the folly of accumulation, it is this stern one of sitting in judgment upon the taste and value of the result of fifty years of family purchasing and boarding.

One thing stands out in strong and incontrovertible evidence; only the simple radically good things are of any permanent value. All "make believes," all modern pretenders to antiquity, all inferior copies and shams, take their places in the review like detected criminals. They may still have some smartness left, they may yet have "an air of their own," but you do not want them at any price. The one lovely dignified piece of old solid mahogany, with a little show about it as a duchess in travelling dress, shows its good breeding in every line and tells its "blue blood" in the dull red glow it caught under the sun of Sante Domingo, and the eager hands of dividing heirs reach out simultaneously toward it among a dozen glided imitations of the Napoleonic era of "make believe" Louis XVI. sofas and lounges.

A Wall Book Case.

Here is a picture of a handsome wall case for book and bric-a-brac. It is a convenient and tasty article of wall adornment.

Exercise for the Voice.

Exercise is a powerful factor in the development of the voice. It should be taken in the open air. Children, like caged birds, lose their song. Exercise is born of the free field and pastoral hills. A loud shout means a long breath; a rapid race, many deep ones. Thus are the receptacles of the great aerial storehouse opened, enabling us to keep on tap that which is the very essence of speech, without which no sound can be sustained. It is a fact that people reared in the country have clearer and ampler voices than those city bred. The voices of southern nations possess invariably more music and more volume than those of the northerly tribes. Climate stimulates to an outdoor life and deep breathing, and many vocations that in colder climes are carried on indoors are performed outside. Mountaineers have louder voices than the inhabitants of the prairies because of the respiratory development incident to hill climbing. The lesson from this is obvious. The "breath of life" is the one truth in everybody's mouth. It is the great proverb that knows no denial. In her generosity of this vital fluid, Nature would give us good measure, pressed down and running over. Yet how many of the pancake chests that drag the streets like collapsed bellows, know the swell and heave of uncumbered air, the sufficingness of an honest breath Nothing can supplant nature's developmental gymnastics; but in those unfortunate cases where the conditions of life necessitate confinement, much may be done to expand the chest, increase cell functions and volume of voice, through artificial breathing exercise.—Fayette E. Ewing, M.D.

BEST OF ALL DOCTORS!

Good Health of Countless Americans Due to Paine's Celery Compound.

Countless homes in every city in America have been saved from the sad loss of some despairing member by Paine's celery compound.

The story of the lifework of the discoverer of this world-famed remedy is familiar to most readers. The likeness of Dartmouth's greatest professor, Prof. Edward E Phelps, M. D, LL. D., given above, is the best portrait of him yet printed.

"Excepting its handful of magnificent statesmen and military heroes," says the most recent writer upon and critic of America, "the people owe more to Dartmouth's physician-teacher than to any other one man.

"In every walk of life, among the highest office-holder at the national capital, in the homes of the best people in the large cities, among the everyday folks of the country, families in comfortable circumstances, families that live from hand to mouth, and could not, if they wished, afford the services of any but an ordinary physician—everywhere I have met people to whom Paine's celery compound has been a blessing."

It was the world-famed discovery by Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine.

Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut and graduated in medicine at Yale. His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. Next he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, at the time when he first formulated his most remarkable prescription.

Prof. Phelps has given to his profession in Pain'es celery compound a postive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. It is the only specific recognized and prescribed today by the best physicians for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. For such complaints Paine's celery compound succeeds again and again where everything else fails.

No remedy was ever so highly recommended, because none ever accomplishes so much.

Paine's celery compound stands without competition for feeding exhausted nerves and building up the strength of the body. It cures radically and permanently. A healthy increase in appetite and a corresponding gain in weight and good spirits follow the use of Paine's celery compound. It is the most remarkable medical achievement of this last half of the nineteenth century.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Weather still cool, and it is not believed that any new infected points will develop. Only one new case today.

Have You a Son, Brother,

Husband or lover in the army or navy? Mail him today a 25c. package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't blister, get sore callous where Allen's Foot Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N Y.

A Steam Yacht Goes Down.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The steam yacht Sappho, was sighted off Norwalk last night in distress. The upper rigging, smokestack and masts were gone. Twelve men were counted aboard. Later the yacht disappeared, and it is feared went down with all on board.

Try Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted. Le Roy, N. Y.

Bank Will Pay in Full.

PITTSBURG. Oct. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The German National Bank closing brought a number of anxious depositors, but there is no excitement. The bank examiners in charge say that the securities held by the bank are ample to pay all depositors in full.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

California in Three Days,

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of government land in northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and R. J. Wemyss, general land commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent. Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Three Doctors in Consultation.
From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick what you like best is to be chosen as a medicine first; what experience tells you is best to be chosen in the second place; what reason, (i. e., theory) says is best to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, $1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

Election Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Precincts, on

Tuesday, November 8th, 1898,

then and there to elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following State, District and County officers:

One person for Secretary of State.
One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for Clerk of Supreme Court
One person for Food and Dairy Commissioner.
One person for member of Board of Public Works.
One person for member of Congress.
Two persons for Circuit Judges, Fifth Judicial District
One person for Representative.
One person for County Clerk.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Infirmary Director.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 5th day of October A D 1898.

JOHN J ZAISER,
Sheriff of Stark County. O

Time for Holding Circuit Court, A D. 1899

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1899 be fixed as follows to-wit:

Fairfield County on the 3d day of January and the 5th day of September.
Richland County on the 10th day of January and the 2th day of September
Wayne County on the 31st day of January and the 20th day of September.
Stark County on the 14th day of February and the 26th day of September.
Knox County on the 7th day of March and the 3d day of October.
Licking County on the 14th day of March and the 10th day of October.
Muskingum County on the 11th day of April and the 17th day of October.
Morgan County on the 18th day of April and the 21st day of November.
Perry County on the 25th day of April and the 24th day of October.
Ashland County on the 2d day of May and the 8th day of November.
Coshocton County on the 9th day of May and the 14th day of November.
Holmes County on the 16th day of May and the 31st day of October.
Tuscarawas County on the 23d day of May and the 28th day of November.
Morrow County on the 30th day of May and the 5th day of December.
Delaware County on the 6th day of June and the 12th day of December.

Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock a. m. September 20th. 1898.

JOHN J. ADAMS.
SILAS M. DOUGLASS,
MARTIN L. SMYSER,
Judges.

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, } ss.
STARK COUNTY,

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1899

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 1st day of October, A. D. 1898.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN,
Clerk.

For Sale.

Three Jersey cows, from four to six years old, two fresh and one due soon, either one gives from seven to eight hundred gallons a year. Also some young heifers. MRS. CLEMENT RUSSELL.
Massillon, O.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY,
N. K. Bowman & Co. }
vs. } Order of Sale.
Ida M. Benner, et. al. }

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 12, 1898

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbers, six and seven (6 and 7) in the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio; said property located on the canal Fulton road in the village of North Lawrence, Lawrence township.

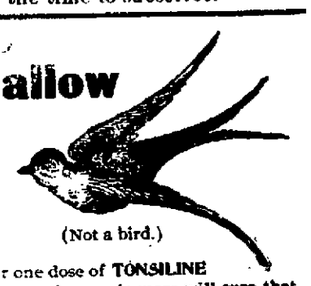
Appraised at, lot number 6, $1,750.00; lot number 7, at $300.00.
Terms:- Cash.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff
JAMES STERLING, Attorney.

When you are nervous and sleepless, take Hood's Sarsaparilla It makes the nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Swallow



(Not a bird.)

Or rather one dose of TONSILINE will relieve and a couple more will cure that Sore Throat.

Good judgment impels those who have used it to always keep Tonsiline in the house.

SORE THROAT
QUINSY and CROUP

don't send warning when they are coming. TONSILINE should always be kept on guard for these dangerous enemies.

25 and 50 cents at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO CANTON, O.

WANTED!

We desire a few more live, energetic, wide-awake young men and women to fit themselves for the duties of life by taking one of the practical courses given by our school.

WANTED!

Business men everywhere want our graduates, therefore they experience no difficulty in securing employment. The success or failure of your whole future business career depends largely on the school you attend

The Canton Actual Business College

Is the most practical and thoroughly systematic Training School in Ohio Students can enter at any time, as instruction is given individually

For special information and terms, write the

Canton Actual Business College,

Y. M. C. A. Building. - - Canton, Ohio.

TAXES FOR 1898.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF STARK COUNTY.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1898, are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1898:

TOWNSHIPS	STATE		COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL		SUNDRY SPECIAL		POOR		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Bethlehem	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	8	6	7	1	15	7
Canton	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	4	.....	6	8	1	6	1	14	2
Jackson	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	9	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1/2	6	1½	14	2
Lake	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	1	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	6	6½	14	4
Lawrence	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	3	4	1	.....	2	.....	3	7	8	6	8½	15	8
Lexington	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	8	6	9	14	5
Marlboro	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	6	3	14	2
Nimishillen	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	7	7	6	⅓	13	8
Osnaburg	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	3	2	8	.....	.....	.....	2	7	7	6	.....	13	8
Paris	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	7	7	6	3½	13	8
Perry	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	6	8	13	6
Pike	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	5	8	7	6	8	13	6
Plain	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	1	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	8	7	6	2	14	6
Sandy	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	7	7	6	6	13	8
Sugarcreek	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-	...	...	.....	3	1	2	1	5	.....	1	7	7	6	7	14	6
Tuscarawas	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	3	2	4	....	.....	.....	4	7	7	6	9	14	8
Washington	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	8	8½	5	7½	13	6
															8	3	7	1	15	4

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL	STATE & COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		CORPORATION		SCHOOL		POOR RATE		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	13	4	26	8
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	10	.....	.....	4	10	7½	10	7½	21	5
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	8	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29	3
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	11	5	.....	3	12	4½	12	4½	24	9
Clinton	8	5	1	8	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	9	1	7	3	16	4
Greentown	8	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	9	9	20	9
Hostetter	8	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	5	9	5	1	11	.....
Limaville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	4	7	4	14	8
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	2	6	10	.....	5	5	.....	2	12	1½	12	1½	24	3
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5	5	.....	1	8	3½	8	3½	16	7
Marlboro	8	5	1	6	....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	1½	6	5½	14	7
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	7	7	.....	.....	5	14	4½	14	4½	28	9
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	8	5	.....	1	13	6½	13	6½	27	3
Mt Union, Washington Tp	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	9	12	9	25	8
Mapleton	8	5	1	8	.....	4	.....	.....	1	8	.....	3	7	3	5	5	12	8
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	6	5	.....	3	10	8	10	8	20	6
New Berlin	8	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	11	1½	9	5½	20	7
New Franklin	8	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	6	6½	5	8½	12	5
Osnaburg	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	7	.....	.....	3	11	1	11	1	22	2
Uniontown	8	5	1	1	...	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	5	8	4	17	9
Waynesburg	8	5	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	10	8½	9	8½	20	7
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	5	5	.....	4	9	5	9	5	19	.....
West Brookfield	8	5	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	9	3	7	2	16	5

STATE RATE	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
State Common School	1	.....
Sinking Fund	....	3
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	4
County	1	7
Bridge	1	3
Children's Home	....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	2
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	1
Building	.....	3
Election	.....	1
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m and 4 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1898 and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1899, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1898.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all Road Taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together with the penalty of 5 per cent. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section."

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send Stamp for Answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit. Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

☞ **To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.**

T. HARVEY SMITH, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1st, 1898.

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